"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow, much colder to-day; clearing, decidedly colder to-morrow.

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NEW MEN MAY HEAD SENATE COMMITTEES

With Grady Sidetracked for President Pro Tem., Movement May Go Further.

WAGNER HAVING TROUBLE

Prospective Majority Leader in Conference Over Appointments — Osborne May Head Forest Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—With Senator Thomas F. Grady removed as a possibility for President pro tem. of the Senate, the movement has gone further and an effort is now being made to eliminate the old-time Senators who worked with him from control of important committees. It has been the rule that first-term men were not considered in the apportioning of Chairmanships, but the paucity of material of good calibre among the veterans makes it extremely likely that the rule will go by the board.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the prospective majority leader of the upper house, has been busy all day discussing the Chairmanships of the various standing committees of the Senate with his colleagues. The makeup of these committees is giving Mr. Wagner and the leaders a heap of worry. No conclusions were reached to-day, and such tentative arrangements that exist are contingent on circumstances.

While these conferences were on word came from New York that T. F. Grady was preparing to make trouble. Grady, it is said by some of his friends in the Tammany delegation to the upper house, is expected here to-morrow, but others believe he will not put in an appearance at all.

If Grady comes to Albany with his war paint on, the plan is to have Senator Wagner see him and ask him to withdraw as a candidate. Should he refuse, Tammany Leader Murphy will tell him in tones not so soft to behave. Should Grady still refuse, then there will be trouble in the caucus, but the result is not in doubt. Grady is out of the running.

The trouble in making up the committees is due very largely to the poor material Tammany has on its hands in the Senate. Year after year Tammany has sent to the Senate men like The McManus and the Sullivans, and Brooklyn has done not much better. These men by virtue of seniority should be entitled to places at the head of the important working committees and they are clamoring for them. But no Democrat with any thought for the future would relish seeing McManus head the committees on cities and the suggestion of "Big Tim" Sullivan in control of the committees on codes or judiciary is moving Democrats in the hotel lobbies to tears of joy or sorrow, according to their sense of humor.

With all this, up-State Democrats elected for the first time to the Legislature, and for that reason not entitled, if precedent were followed, to any chairmanships, are bidding for the places on the ground of superior fitness which is apparent. It was said to-night that some of these newcomers are likely to land in some important chairmanships even though this may hurt the feelings of the oldtimers. Tammany Leader Murphy has permitted word to go out that he will be pleased if fitness is made the basis of such appointments.

It is understood that if Senator Grady climbs down gracefully and settles to work he may be rewarded with the Chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, the most important of them all. For the Cities Committee James Frawley or T. D. Sullivan are mentioned. Howard R. Bayne of Staten Island in all probability will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the Chairmanship of the Codes Committee, it was said, might go to Stephen J. Stillwell, a second-term man from the Bronx.

Several conferences were held by the Tammany leader with incoming officials here to-day, but no appointments had been announced up to a late hour this evening. The place at the head of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, it is stated on good authority, has been offered to Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, who resigned as a member of the Public Service Commission to devote his time to the promotion of the Democratic State League. It was said last night that Mr. Osborne had the offer under consideration.

In the meantime the please of various other candidates are being urged with Gov. Dix. Among these are Samuel J. Tilden, a resident of Greene County, who was active in the Democratic League, and Matthew Hoover, publisher of The Lockport Sun, who is strongly indorsed for the position. The probability is that Mr. Osborne will accept.

A prominent Republican said to-night that there might be some vital changes affecting this department, which in former years has provided such tremendous opportunities for grafting politicians of high and low degree. It was intimated that the Governor might recommend the consolidation of this department with some other of the numerous commissions now in the field, when, instead of having a single-headed commission, the affairs of the enlarged board might be placed in the hands of a commission made up of several members, similar to the Public Service Commissions.

The Governor's message is now in the hands of the printers. It will be one of the shortest messages on record, not exceeding 5,000 words and very businesslike in tone.

George W. Batten, State Committeeman and Democratic leader of Niagara County, it was stated to-night, would be appointed Deputy State Treasurer under John J. Kennedy, Buffalo. Mr. Kennedy's home city, had put in a bid for the place. This appointment will remove the last vestige of political power west of Rochester from William J. Conners, whose warm supporter Batten has been. The appointment will leave Mr. Conners with only two friends on the Democratic State Committee, Thomas W. Finucane of Rochester and James E. Schwarzenbach of Hornell.

Friends of State Committeeman P. E. McCabe of Albany declare that he will accept the appointment of Senate Clerk. It was stated to-night that John Dowe, a prominent Albany Democrat, had been selected for Superintendent of Public Buildings. Secretary of State Edward Lazansky arrived to-day, but said he would not announce his appointments until to-morrow.

The first announcement of Gov. Dix in his new office was that he had redesignated Supreme Court Justices Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse and Emory A. Chase of Catskill to serve on the Court of Ap-

Continued on Page 2.

BATHERS AT CONEY ISLAND.

About Two Score Hardy Brooklynites Caper in the Breakers.

Brooklyn residents who live down near the ocean follow more of the traditions of the sea than most New Yorkers, and one of the traditions of South Brooklyn is that as many of its citizens as are valiant enough shall go down and caper in the chilly breakers for at least five minutes on Jan. 1. This year's first day was a comparatively mild one, and some forty or fifty reported at Coney Island for the five-minute water festival.

Harry Paulsen, proprietor of a hotel in the Wallabout Market, was the first man in the water. Accompanied by Chris Fagemen, a Director of the Wallabout Market, he arrived at Coney Island before 7 A. M. They put on heavy socks and thick sweaters over their bathing suits, and then sped down to the sands. After playing with a medicine ball until their blood was atingle, they started for their plunge, with Paulsen in the lead.

Another group, of five, who called themselves the Snowbirds, also took the water in the morning. This group included George E. Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, an importer, his two daughters, Hazel and Gwendolynne; Harry Thomas of 341 Rugby Road, and E. V. Rose of 341 Macon Street. There were several other parties that included women. They all made ready for the sea in the way Paulsen did.

TO BE COLD TO-NIGHT.

A Western Storm Is Chasing Away Our Unseasonable Warmth.

Those who looked for proper New Year's weather—a brisk, biting cold, with flurries of snow filling the air—were disappointed yesterday. It was a damp, sticky, foggy day, more suggestive of early Fall than the first day of January. But last night the Weather Bureau sent out warning of a change in conditions. The rain will turn to snow to-day, accompanied by a drop in temperature. It is predicted that to-morrow will break clear and cold. This change in temperature will come with the shifting of the wind from southwest to northwest.

The drizzle of the morning turned to a decided rain in the afternoon, and, with the increase in the rainfall, a bank of mist rolled in from the water, making navigation difficult. The transatlantic liners all got past Quarantine before the weather became very thick, but vessels coming from the south went to anchor to await clearing weather.

The lowest temperature recorded was 25 degrees at 2:15 A. M., and the highest 48 degress at 10:30 P. M., a rise of 23 degrees. These unseasonable temperatures are caused by an extensive high pressure area moving eastward from the northwest. This is being moved by a storm area reported last night over the Mississippi Valley. This disturbance is attended by a cold wave, which will reach the Atlantic Coast to-night, changing rain to snow and bringing a high northwest wind.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Heavy Snow Ties Up Trains and the Thermometer Drops Far.

OMAHA, Jan. 1.—A heavy snow, driven into drifts by a strong wind, ushered in the new year in Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa. The storm began this morning and grew more severe to-night. With the approach of night the temperature began to drop, and at 7 P. M. the thermometer registered 5 below zero, with propects for lower temperature.

Railway and street-car traffic are much delayed, one overland railroad line reporting all passenger trains behind time. Only perishable freight and stock trains were moved to-day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—The first real blizzard of the year is sweeping Western Missouri and Kansas to-night, and promises to send the mercury far below zero. From noon to-day until to-night the thermometer fell 46 degrees, to 2 bove zero, in Kansas City.

At Salina, Kansas, the thermometer registered 5 below zero at sunset. Laramie, Wyo., reports 17 below zero.

SIOUX CITY, Jan. 1.—The first blizzard of the winter is sweeping over Sioux City and South Dakota to-night, piling the snow high in drifts and delaying railway traffic. Six trains are reported stalled on the Illinois Central between here and Fort Dodge. Several trains to South Dakota points have been abandoned, and those arriving are from six to eight hours late.

The thermometer registered 6 below zero this evening with indications of further downward movement. Street car traffic in Sioux City has been almost cut off.

KILLED IN NEW YEAR REVELRY

Contractor Shot by Some One as He Fired His Revolver.

Carlo Panebianco, a contracting teamster of Fairview, N. J., was shot and killed just after midnight yesterday, when the New Year was being welcomed in, as he stood on his back porch, after having fired three shots from a revolver as his part in the general demonstration. Remarking to his friends in the boarding house of Dominick Casella, "I want to make a little noise, too, for the New Year," he went out.

Panebianco had just fired off his revolver when he lurched back into the house, whirled around and fell dead on the kitchen floor. Dr. Helstern was notified. He agreed, after a brief examination with the man's friends, that the contractor had died of heart trouble. When Coroner Tracey and Justice Phillips reached the house they proceeded to search through the dead man's clothing for valuables. They soon found a bullet hole directly over the heart. Coroner Tracey at once notified Prosecutor Wright and the police of Hackensack.

"Either this man has been assassinated, or he was the victim of some careless person who discharged a revolver in celebrating the arrival of the New Year," said the Coroner. "It may be that the man who fired the shot saw the flash from Panebianco's revolver, and, believing the contractor was shooting at him, returned the fire."

A bullet crashed through Coroner Tracey's office window at midnight.

MAY ABOLISH 3-CENT FARE.

Financing of Cleveland's Trolley Improvements Requires Higher Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—Wall Street threatens to put an end to Cleveland's enjoyment of a three-cent street car fare. This rate has been in effect for over a year. The service has been good, but Wall Street has been asked to furnish funds for certain improvements the Cleveland Railway Company desires to make, and the money kings insist that the fare be raised before they put up the cash.

Cleveland Railway Company officers will open negotiations this week with Mayor Baehr and other authorities to have the Taylor franchise amended to meet suggestions of N. W. Harris & Co. of New York, who offer to finance the property under certain conditions. The amendments suggested are of such a nature as to make certain an increase in the rate of fare.

"Never mind. There will be no increaes in the rate of fare," was Mayor Baehr's only comment on the situation.

Cafe Boulevard, Second Av. and 10th St. Special Holiday Dinner To-night, $1.00. Souvenir Calendars for Ladies.—Adv.

DESERTER'S STORY STIRS ARMY OFFICERS

Rigid Investigation Ordered of Abuses in the Service Described in a Magazine Article.

SEEK TO TRACE THE AUTHOR

Man Who Gave Millard His Information Thought to be Member of a Prominent Family.

"The story of a deserter as told to Bailey Millard," one of the leading articles in the January number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, in which charges are made against the regular army, has been made the matter of an official investigation, conducted through the Department of the East, with the result that the investigating officers declare that Mr. Millard's deserter 's Walter B. Rodgers, member of a prominent family of Chelsea, near Boston, Mass.

The deserter spoke of himself in the story as a member of a family of standing and wealth. Among others mentioned as friends of his family were United States Senator Crane of Massachusetts, whose influence at Washington, the ex-deserter says, was powerful enough to have a trial for desertion set aside and the culprit restored to duty with his former command without even being reprimanded for his confessed desertion of his command.

On file in the headquarters of the Department of Colorado in Denver there is a document which shows that Walter B. Rodgers, a trooper of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, who had previously deserted, did, a few years ago, surrender at Fort Douglas, Utah, and that a little later, through powerful civil influence (the ex-deserter refers to Senator Crane as this influence) was restored to his regiment without trial.

In his story the deserter speaks of Fort Riley, Kan., one of the largest posts in the army, as a place where "rot-gut" whisky is bought for 50 cents a gallon and brought into the reservation and sold to soldiers at an advance of $2 a quart. He says he was enlisted in New York City by an officer who stood in Madison Square for the purpose of enticing young men into the army. He also says that every soldier is "mugged" and "finger printed," the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, curse and abuse their men, and that recruits sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y., were immediately made into "scavengers," and not soldiers.

Thorough Investigation Ordered.

The investigation was made through the Adjutant's and Judge Advocate General's Departments on Governors Island, and the officers conducting it were told to sift the charges to the bottom. The only clue that the investigators had to work on were a few statements in the article. Two of the posts named in it are Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Fort Douglas, Utah. At Fort Ethan Allen, Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale is in command. The Millard article was brought to Col. Gale's attention immediately after its publication. As conditions at Fort Ethan Allen were described as so revolting, Col. Gale wrote to the editor of the Cosmopolitan for the name of the deserter in order, as he said, "that a proper reply might be made to his allegations."

"It is only fair," he wrote, "when one is attacked that he should know who is his assailant. A stab in the back is not recognized in civilized warfare."

Col. Gale's letter was referred to Mr. Millard, who replied that he would try to get the informant's permission to reveal his name to the authorities. The informant evidently did not care to have his identity revealed; so the Department of the East, taking the matter in hand, proceeded to look for the solution of the puzzle in the desertion records of the United States Army.

The Cosmopolitan's article is headed with this editor's note:

> The Cosmopolitan Magazine and its contributor, Mr. Bailey Millard, have been harshly criticised for publishing some unpleasant truths about the United States Army. The article entitled "The Shame of Our Army," which appeared in our September issue, brought down upon both magazine and contributor a torrent of abuse for giving to the public the unvarnished facts about desertion and its causes. For the most part our critics were petty officers in Uncle Sam's employ, men whose military ardor outran their sense of logic and their fund of information. None of our denunciators, however, recognized the fact that in bringing to public attention one of the greatest weaknesses of our military organization a real benefit was conferred, for if the system is not of the highest efficiency in respect to its treatment of recruits it is time it was made so. The perfection of the fighting organization of the Nation should be the aim of those into whose hands has been placed the responsibility for such perfection. That the present methods of dealing with the deserter are both stupid and short-sighted is the opinion of many well-informed military officers of high rank, including the commander-in-chief of the army, President Taft.
>
> The following truths concerning the underlying causes which make for desertion from the army have been reported from the lips of a deserter in the hope that some action may be taken by those upon whom the disaffection of more than 50,000 men now rests as a blighting shame.

The Deserter's Story.

"I became a deserter from the United States Army," the ex-soldier told Mr. Millard, "for about the same reason that over 50,000 other men have deserted during the past twelve years—the tollsome menial service imposed upon me, the abuse and the bad treatment. Although deprived of my citizenship and forced to become a man without a country, I did not leave the army a heart-in-heart anarchist and criminal, as many other deserters have done, nor have I since become such, though I marvel at times that I have not lost all affection for the flag, like many of those 50,000 other deserters, who, though they are victims of an inhuman and unintelligent military system, are a blot on our National 'scutcheon."

According to what he told Mr. Millard, the deserter first enlisted in 1907, (the records show that Rodgers enlisted in July, 1908.) He says that at the time he was a student at Princeton University.

"I was walking one day," he said, "through Madison Square, in New York, when I saw a recruiting officer, dressed in a white uniform, standing near a flag that floated over a small billboard, on which there was a gorgeous poster representing a smartly uniformed young cavalryman, sitting on a spanking horse and blowing a bugle. The poster made a strong appeal to me. Vacation was almost at an end, and an army career seemed to be far more inviting than life in the prosy classroom. The recruiting officer talked with me about army life. He said if I enlisted I would have no trouble at all in becoming an officer. I would soon be commanding a company and drawing a Captain's pay."

Then before he realized what he was doing, the deserter tells Mr. Millard that he was on his way to the recruiting office, and that afternoon he was sent to Fort Slocum with "a dozen other 'rookies.'"

"There," he adds, "I was examined by a doctor, 'mugged' and 'finger printed'

Continued on Page 3.

"MOST FIRES ARE PREVENTABLE."—Croker.

Chief of New York's Fire Department laments loss of life and money that might be prevented. Read what he says in

Next Sunday's Times.

COLUMBIA HAS FUNDS FOR DEUTSCHES HAUS

Edward D. Adams Gives the University a Home for It—$100,000 from Anonymous Donor.

BOON FOR MANY STUDENTS

Germans and Americans Alike to Benefit by the Establishment of This Novel Department.

The authorities at Columbia University yesterday confirmed THE TIMES's cable message announcing that it was about to establish a Deutsches Haus here for the benefit of both German and American students. The idea originated with President Butler. Nothing like it has ever been undertaken either in America or Europe.

Friends of the university have made possible this new institution. Edward D. Adams, President of the Germanistic Society of America, and representative of the Deutsche Bank here, gave $30,000 for the purchase of a house for the project. Early last month the university took title to the four-story brick house at 430 West 117th Street. Another person whose name the Columbia officials refuse to make public contributed $100,000 as a permanent fund for the maintenance of the house. Other gifts to it are expected.

The principal feature of the Deutsches Haus will be a bureau of information. German students and professors on coming to the United States to pursue a post-graduate course of study will be able to obtain such information concerning our schools and universities as will be of value to them, and American students contemplating a course of study in German universities will be furnished with such data concerning the German universities as they may wish.

The information bureau is not solely for the benefit of students and educators, but also for the general public, and as there is a large German population in the city it is expected that the bureau will be useful to such Germans as may wish to inform themselves as to conditions in the Fatherland. It will also contain a well-appointed reference library.

The Germanistic Society of America is at present making a collection of works of reference for the library. The collection will comprise books on the geography, history and politics of Germany, and maps and works of a statistical character.

Prof. Rudolph Tombo, Jr., of Columbia, who is at present lecturing at German universities on American educational conditions, will be Director of the Deutsches Haus. There will be a curator of the library, who will assist him in his work. The Haus is to be the home and headquarters of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professor at Columbia during his annual six months' stay here. It is also planned to provide at the Haus living accomodations for distinguished German educators when they are giving lectures here.

At the university yesterday it was said that President Butler had discussed his idea for a Deutsches Haus with distinguished Berlin educators while he was abroad last Summer. The Germans became enthusiastic over the project and highly commended it. They said it would not only lead to a closer alliance between German and American educational institutions, but would unite the American and German races in a closer bond. A Columbia professor said yesterday that the announcement in Germany that the Deutsches Haus was really to be established had been warmly received by the Germans, and that the German press had commended President Butler for his project.

"The Germans," said the professor, "have come to have a high regard for our universities. It is not generally known, but it is true that all of the principal German universities will now accept a certificate in a post-graduate course of study from twenty-two of our universities —that is to say, a student who has taken a year at Columbia in a post-graduate course will be admitted on a certificate from Columbia to the second year course at a German university. The Germans sometimes like to come over here to pursue a post-graduate course of study, as it gives them a new viewpoint in education. I am convinced that the Haus will have the effect of bringing more Germans here for post-graduate work in our universities."

HAIL OF SHOT FROM NEW GUN.

Government Working on Army Weapon Firing 400 Shots a Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—A new gun the use of which in the United States Army, it is said, may mean the revolutionizing of the most modern methods of war on land, and which for lightness, power, and general effectiveness is said to be the most terribly destructive weapon ever invented, is now being secretly manufactured at the Springfield Arsenal for Government use.

This gun, weighing less than twenty pounds, and manipulated after the fashion of an ordinary fowling piece, pours out a stream of bullets when in action at the rate of 400 shots per minute. The new arm is called the Benet-Mercier, and is of French invention. It has a stock that is placed against the shoulder. In action the soldier lies on the ground, resting the gun on two supports. This gives an advantage in safety over the Hiram Maxim rapid-firing model, since the operator of that gun is compelled to stand in feeding it. This brings him into full sight of the enemy or rather it brings all three men into sight, for three are required for the manipulation of this heavier weapon.

Where the original French model weighed about twenty pounds, the new gun as turned out by the Government experts will weigh even less. Its effectiveness, however, it is claimed, will in no wise be impaired. It is said to be certain that the army in time will be equipped with the weapon.

The work on the new guns is being carefully guarded. About sixty men are employed, and it is expected that it will be ready for use within a few weeks.

HOXSEY'S WINNINGS FOR HIS MOTHER

The Wrights Will Also Pay Her a Substantial Sum and Meet the Funeral Expenses.

DEAD AVIATOR A FATALIST

Believed He Would Die When His Time Came, Wherever He Was—Few Flights at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—Hoxsey's body was removed to Pasadena to-day, where it will lie in a mortuary chapel until Roy Knabenshue of the Wrights' team completes plans for the funeral. All funeral expenses will be borne by the Wright brothers, and a comfortable sum will be presented to Mrs. Hoxsey, his mother. It was learned to-night that every cent which Hoxsey made during his entire aviation work will be given to her.

Mrs. Hoxsey will also receive approximately $10,000, it is said, from the aviation committee, as the winnings of her son during the meet. The altitude prize of $3,000 was won by Hoxsey last Monday. His American endurance record of three hours and seventeen minutes, made the day before his death, will undoubtedly stand, and will add $3,000 more to the purse. Hoxsey's winnings of daily altitude and endurance prizes will amount to $4,000 additional. Mrs. Hoxsey is a quiet little woman, 62 years old. She has been a widow for nineteen years.

Hoxsey was a fatalist. He believed that when his time came to die he would die, no matter where he was or what he was doing. He talked of this so much to his mother that she came to believe as he did. This accounts much for his fearlessness and the resignation of his mother.

"Hoxey's last effort seemed to be to adjust his machine and to keep flying," said Phil Parmalee, the speed aviator of the Wright camp, after he had viewed the aeroplane in which Hoxsey fell to death.

"The indications, from the way the aeroplane fell, are that Hoxsey used a mighty effort to right himself. If he had had fifty feet more between himself and the ground he might have succeeded. The machine struck almost on its bottom. That indicates that it was righting even while the aviator was whirled in a series of somersaults.

"Hoxsey worked with a cool head to the very last second of his life. He never lost his nerve for an instant. When he went up a light wind was blowing. In the hour and fifteen minutes he was aloft this increased to a gusty, deceptive gale. Hoxsey was unaware of this, and glided down from an altitude of 7,000 feet with his motor shut off, anticipating no danger."

There were flying events at Aviation Field to-day, but the memory of Hoxsey's death hung like a pall over aviators and spectators. The fliers worked as cautiously as did the early pioneers of the sport, as the wind was almost as treacherous as yesterday, when it caught Hoxsey and tossed him to death. All the aviators ascended, but they only did so apparently because their contracts called for daily flights, and there were spectators who had paid to see them fly. None of them remained in the air more than a few minutes, and long before the programme was completed the committee dismissed the spectators with the announcement that the meet, which was to close on Tuesday, would end to-morrow. Tuesday is the day set for the funeral of Hoxsey.

Walter Brookins, who coached Hoxsey, was pale and nervous to-day when he brought his biplane on the field, and in the short flight he made never once attempted the spiral dives which he originated, and which Hoxsey was emulating when he fell. Parmalee, the only other surviving member of the Wright team of four that started West a few weeks ago, also kept close to the ground. Hubert Latham was the only aviator to keep his machine up more than half an hour. Radley for a time refused to attempt a flight at all. It was only when the wind lulled a little that he did so. He encountered menacing gusts, and promptly descended. tators, but Ely landed safely.

MOISANT LEFT $125,000.

Never Expected to Die in an Aeroplane Flight, It Is Said.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—John B. Moisant believed himself reasonably safe in an aeroplane under any circumstances, was a statement made to-night by Albert S. Levino, who is connected with the International Aviators. A few days before his death, Levino quotes Moisant as saying to him:

"I think there is no danger in making an aeroplane flight if the machine is properly adjusted before the ascent is made. I do not expect to die in an aeroplane flight."

Other aviators, and A. J. Moisant, brother of the dead man, believe that Moisant was killed because something suddenly happened to his machine, and not through any mismanagement.

The funeral of the aviator took place this morning, the Rev. James Malone of St. John's Cathedral officiating. The body was placed in a receiving vault in Mefarie Cemetery, where it will remain until permanently buried. The funeral was marked by extreme simplicity.

Moisant left an estate worth about $125,000, it is said. This will be held in trust for his son, now in school at Hotchkiss, Cal.

The following is the statement given out to-night by Mr. Levino:

"A thorough examination was made today of the machine which Mr. Moisant used on Saturday, and all witnesses were asked to describe in detail just what they saw the monoplane do.

"Every statement agreed on two points: First, that Moisant attempted to land when apparently no necessity arose for his landing at that particular moment or at that particular point.

"Second, that when he started to land he was flying with the wind.

"Mr. Moisant had repeatedly stated that landing with the wind was one of the most dangerous experiments that an airman could make. It will remain impossible to ascertain just what went wrong with Mr. Moisant's machine, and why he started to descend when he did, particularly because he realized how highly dangerous it was to descend with the wind. The inevitable conclusion is that something went wrong inside the Blériot, something of such a serious nature that, regardless of the danger of landing with the wind, Moisant was compelled immediately to seek the ground.

"The machine Moisant used was the same one in which he won second place in the International Cup race at Belmont Park. During the Belmont Park race Moisant carried twenty gallons of gasoline in a tank situated in the same place under his machine where it was Saturday when the accident occurred. At the time of the accident there were six gallons of gasoline in the tank. The reserve tank was not invented by Mr. Moisant, but by Louis Blériot, maker of the Blériot monoplanes, who designed it for Mr. Moisant, especially for flying in the contest for the Michelin Cup."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The tragic deaths yesterday of Moisant and Hoxsey will not interfere with the military aviation meet, to be held in San Francisco, beginning at the end of this week and continuing for eight days. The meet will receive much attention from the Government because of the military experiments to be made.

Kalil's Restaurant de Luxe, 14-18 Park Pl. Reserve tables now for New Year's Eve.—Adv.

HYDE IN JACKSONVILLE?

Houseboat Saved from Wreck May Have Had Chamberlain Aboard.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 1.—The houseboat Stop-a-While, from Eastport, Me., to Miami, Fla., has just passed through one of the roughest voyages south on record. The troubles of the houseboat started last week off Cape Fear, where, in high winds, it was found that the gasoline and oil had escaped.

The Government steamer C. B. Comstock arrived in time to prevent the pleasure craft going aground, and finding that a landing was impossible started towing the craft south and arrived here to-day.

In a gale two days ago the tow parted, leaving the houseboat helpless. The tug Three Friends found the vessel in distress near the bar and got a line to her as she was near the breakers. The houseboat was leaking badly when towed into port. The guests of the owner, A. C. Wiswell, were exhausted.

The houseboat Stop-a-While, or Stay-a-While, is believed to be that on which City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde is on a duck-hunting trip in the South while the legislative graft investigating committee is anxious for his testimony here in regard to the fund alleged to have been raised to beat the Hughes race track bills in Albany. Neither the committee nor Mr. Hyde's own friends have been able to get in touch with him since early in December, when he sailed away on the houseboat from Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Hyde's secretary, John V. Smith, told a TIMES reporter on Friday that he believed Mr. Hyde to be on the houseboat some sixty miles out at sea, proceeding down the coast at the rate of some six miles an hour to Florida, where the wild duck shooting was expected to be better than further north. At the rate of progress indicated, the secretary thought, Mr. Hyde might make port somewhere in a month or so, and would then no doubt communicate with his office and learn that the Graft Committee wanted to see him; also that the Northern Bank of New York had closed with some $50,000 of city money over and above the amount covered by bond in it, and that Joseph G. Robin, who controlled the bank, was in jail under indictment for larceny.

The name of the houseboat on which Mr. Hyde is traveling was believed at first to be the Wild Duck. Later advices showed that he was on the Stay-a-While.

QUEEN'S ARM IN SPLINTS.

Helena of Italy Slips on Stairs Going to Kiss Children for New Year.

ROME, Jan. 1.—At the reception of the Senators and Deputies by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena at the Quirinal to-day it was noticed that the Queen appeared to be suffering considerable pain. Her Majesty explained that she had had an accident. Just before midnight, not wishing the new year to begin without kissing the children, she was making her way to their rooms, when she stumbled on the staircase and fell, injuring her left arm.

The King rushed to the assistance of the Queen, who assured him that it was nothing serious, but added:

"I am sorry that the new year begins badly."

"Just the contrary," the King retorted. "The old year finishes badly with your fall. The new year begins well, because you are not hurt."

A physician was called in and placed the arm in splints.

ALBANY ARGUS FOR A PENNY.

Old Paper at Capital the Last to Reduce Its Price.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The Argus, which lacks two years of being a century old, announces the reduction in price to 1 cent a copy, beginning with to-morrow.

The Argus is the last of the Albany papers to come down to 1 cent a copy for the weekday editions.

SCHOOL LUNCHES FOR A CENT

Pittsburg Women Will Serve Warm Food to Poor Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—The Pittsburg Council of Jewish Women to-day completed and announced plans for cooking and furnishing a penny luncheon to school children. The move, it is thought, will solve the truant problem in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Enoch Rauh, President of the Council, said to-night that the plan would be started at a school in the poorest part of Pittsbrg a week from to-morrow. There will be a fully equipped kitchen on the top floor of the school, where ten women from the Council will cook the food and wait on the children.

For one cent a child can have a warm meat sandwich or a wienerwurst sandwich made of a bun. In addition there will be mashed and baked potatoes. The bill of fare will be changed daily. More elaborate meals will be served at from 2 to 4 cents.

"But what if the child hasn't the penny?" Mrs. Rauh was asked.

"Well, the little one without a penny will eat just the same. We will see to that," she replied.

BOY'S SPEECH COMES BACK.

Auto Accident Victim Utters the First Word After Ten Weeks.

Victor Waldron, the seven-year-old son of Dr. Louis V. Waldron of 57 East Radford Street, Yonkers, who was injured by an automobile on Oct. 16, sustaining a fracture of the base of the skull, spoke yesterday for the first time since the accident. His first words were "Happy New Year" and were addressed to his nurse. His father and mother asked the clergymen in the Yonkers churches to announce the lad's recovery of speech.

The boy was knocked down by an automobile owned by ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives of New York at South Broadway and McLean Avenue. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in the automobile and when his father, who is connected with the hospital medical staff, saw the extent of his injuries, he expressed little hope of saving his life. The boy was in a state of coma for thirty days, and forty days after the accident was taken home.

The Waldrons asked the prayers of the churchgoers of Yonkers to the end that the boy might be restored and for the last month his recovery has been rapid. On Christmas day he sat up in bed and showed evident pleasure at the sight of his Christmas tree and toys, but though he seemed to try to talk no sound passed his lips. Yesterday morning his nurse wished him a happy New Year and was startled when he responded.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED. ONE NIGHT OUT TO PALM BEACH. Tampa and Orlando. Lve. N. Y. 11:16 A. M., commencing Jan. 9. The most complete all Pullman, electric lighted train to Florida. Inquire P. R. R. offices or 1183 Broadway.—Adv.

RECORD OF SHEEHAN, WHO MAY BE SENATOR

He Expects the Legislature, Like Buffalo, to Go for "Billy, Who Can Get Things."

SEVERELY CRITICISED IN '93

But He Says He Has "Grown" Since the Ripper Bill, the Buffalo Frauds, and Other Unpleasant Things.

As the time draws nearer for the Democratic caucus over the New York Senatorship, it becomes increasingly evident that William F. Sheehan has the lead over all other candidates. Nor is this, as is generally assumed, due solely to Charles F. Murphy's preference for him. Sheehan has, in addition to his Tammany strength, a good deal of up-State support which goes to him without regard to Murphy's attitude. A curious feature of the situation is that Erie County, which seventeen years ago booted Sheehan out of politics, is now almost solidly for him. Even the Republicans in that county are favorable to the man whom in the old days they were denouncing as the extreme limit in the way of a conscienceless and dangerous politician.

The Sheehan boom is no post-election afterthought on the part of Tammany Hall. It is Sheehan's own product, and its genesis lies far back. As soon as it became evident that 1910 was likely to be a Democratic year, Sheehan looked over the plums and decided that the Senatorship was the one which most appealed to his palate. He began his approaches to the plum tree at a time when less skillful politicians were still debating whether the State was likely to go Democratic or not. Sheehan knew it would.

Others scattered their fire. Sheehan aimed for one target and wasted no ammunition. He picked out districts where trouble might be made for him and "staked" the Democratic candidate for the Legislature. This "staking" was legitimate, as far as such things can be. That is to say, Sheehan bribed nobody. But he did contribute to the campaign fund of Democrats likely to be elected and who were not certain to be for Sheehan. Any politician will tell you that such a contribution is perfectly legitimate.

In Dual Role.

In Western New York Sheehan let it be known that he was a Buffalonian. He was, once. Local pride got in its work for him. To-day, all the reformers, all the mugwumps, all the old Cleveland men, who in 1893 were anathematizing Sheehan as the sum of all evil, are enthusiastically for him. In Eastern New York Sheehan did not let anybody forget that he was a resident of New York City and stood in with Tammany Hall.

Mr. Murphy's position was difficult. He was confronted with the necessity of electing to the Senatorship a man who is as good a politician as he, to say the least, and who in six years at Washington will be sure to divide the hard-won leadership with him, if not to take it away from him. Mr. Sheehan is very friendly with Mr. Murphy now. His friends tell the Tammany boss that the Senator-to-be will take nothing away from him. But Mr. Murphy is perfectly well aware that even if Sheehan plays fair it will be impossible for him [Murphy] to be the sole and unquestioned State leader.

Directly after the Democratic victory in New York there was talk of Alton B. Parker for Senator. Mr. Parker promptly put a quietus on that by announcing that he would not accept the office. Mr. Parker is a business partner of Mr. Sheehan's, and in the campaign of 1904 Mr. Sheehan was his personal manager and political guide. It was to Sheehan, not to David B. Hill, that Mr. Parker sent the famous gold telegram. Mr. Parker was denounced by the Republicans in the campaign of 1904 as Hill's man. He was not. His alliances were with Sheehan.

Confident He'll Win.

So thoroughly has Mr. Sheehan built his fences that he looks upon the Senatorship as absolutely within his grasp. His declaration of principles the other day was withheld until he regarded his election as a certainty. The letter of Mayor Fuhrmann and other Buffalonians which drew forth that declaration of principles was ready long before it was sent and was "released," as they say in newspaper offices, at the moment when Sheehan felt victory to be beyond question.

It may even be said that Mr. Sheehan has already begun to arrange his business with a view to spending six years in Washington. Sheehan is not an optimist or an enthusiast. When he takes such measures it is because he believes everything is over but the shouting. He is a very careful, methodical sort of politician. His mistakes have never been in the way of misjudging what he could do with politicians. On that subject his judgment is unerring. His failures have all been due to his misunderstanding of the temper of the voters.

One of the reasons why they are for Sheehan in Buffalo is that they take pride in him as a "self-made man." He is that. He was one of a poor Irish family with no prospects ahead of it, and his first job, as a boy, was that of piloting a scow which served as a sort of ferryboat for impecunious passengers. He was a newsboy, too. Afterward he became Speaker of the Assembly and Lieutenant Governor, boss of his town and county at the age of 30, and now is a corporation lawyer and a rich man.

The Sheehan of Old Days.

Yet there was a time when Erie was not proud of him, and neither was the State. That was at the height of his political power. He was one of the bosses who were driven from power in the great revulsion of 1893, the year which opened the jail door for Boss McKane, drove Boss McLaughlin out of business and prepared the way for the Lexow Committee and the election of Mayor Strong. The downfall of Sheehan was complete, and he went out of politics and stayed out until the year 1910.

Sheehan himself said, in a burst of confidence six years ago, that at the time he committed these offenses he had not "grown;" that he has "grown" since, and that now he realizes that "honesty pays." There must be something in that. He was a young man then, trained in a bad school. He was the lieutenant of David B. Hill and the political associate of Edward Murphy, Jr. It was an era when "smartness" was supposed to be the thing that counted in politics. It was the era of Judge Maynard, the Mylod return case, and many other instances of "smartness." Sheehan observed the tactics of Hill and Murphy and improved on them, with fatal results to his promising career as a statesman.

He was only 25 when he first went to the Assembly, and a year later he was the leader of his party on its floor. When his party won the Legislature he became Speaker, the youngest man but one who ever held that office. It was the time of Hill's domination, and the young man apparently never had a doubt that his leader's methods were flawless. But

himself never went to the lengths Sheehan went in Erie County.

Niagara Lands for Nothing.

"Smartness" was the guiding principle of all that coterie of politicians who ruled the State. For instance, on May 24, 1887, the Legislature passed an act in the interest of Sheehan, his relatives, and friends. It granted valuable lands under water along Niagara River to William F. Sheehan, John C. Sheehan, his brother; Hannah Shannon, a connection of the Sheehan family, and Michael Nellany, father-in-law of William F. Sheehan.

These lands had been owned by the State, and, so far as can now be learned, they were released to the Sheehans and their friends without price or consideration of any kind.

For one parcel of land thus acquired the two Sheehans and Hannah Shannon have just been awarded $21,450 by a city commission, the municipality having decided to buy river front land under water, to be filled in for park and dock purposes. Mr. Nellany, father-in-law of the candidate, will be paid $74,948. Other friends of the Sheehans will receive big amounts for land acquired by the law of 1887, the total being considerably in excess of $1,000,000.

While Mr. Nellany appears to have paid taxes on his parcel of land from the time that it was awarded him by the law of 1887, neither of the Sheehans nor Hannah Shannon appears to have paid a cent taxes on the property for all of these twenty-three years. In fact, there is some controversy as to whether the half interest owned by the Sheehans has not become city property under a tax deed. The Sheehans are setting up all sorts of technicalities intended to prove that the City of Buffalo has had no legal right to tax the property since 1887. One argument is that the Assessors never accurately described the location of the land. If the courts hold with the Sheehans that their land acquired from the State for nothing while William F. was in the Legislature cannot be legally required to pay any taxes during all of the intervening years, the transaction will be all profit for them. The three owners will receive $21,450 and will have contributed nothing to the City Treasury.

The Queen City Gas Grab.

Another bill, enacted in May, 1893, granted to the Queen City Gas Light Company a valuable franchise estimated to be worth at least a million dollars and violating the principle of home rule. In a long and vigorous message of protest to the Common Council, at the time Mayor Charles F. Bishop denounced the bill as being "opposed to every principle of good municipal government."

Further describing the measure Mayor Bishop declared: "It would enable a private corporation to enter our city, tear up our streets, parks, and public grounds and lay and maintain pipes and mains regardless of the wishes of the residents. It cannot be possible that our representatives in the Legislature will permit the enactment of such a law."

But the Legislature did pass the law and the Common Council voted over the Mayor's veto to grant the franchise with practically no restrictions. The city received nothing for the grant and a few years later, "Gas" Addicks of Delaware, acquired control of the company and sold the franchise to a consolidation of three old gas companies for a sum estimated to be over $1,000,000.

The law (enacted May 4, 1893) authorizing the Queen City Gas Light Company to manufacture and supply gas in Buffalo was a typical Sheehan measure. It ignored entirely the city authorities. Its first section reads as follows:

"The Queen City Gas Light Company of Buffalo shall have the right and it is hereby empowered to manufacture and supply gas for illuminating and fuel purposes in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and for that purpose said company is hereby authorized without further or other authority of law or ordinance to lay and maintain requisite conductors, mains, and pipes through and under the streets, avenues, highways, or public places of said city or any of them, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works."

It will be observed from this that the company was granted extraordinary powers, the Board of Public Works—consisting at that time of three appointed members—having only supervisory authority. The corporation had the right to tear up any of the streets and lay pipes and mains as it pleased.

"This act," declared Mayor Bishop in a message to the Common Council, Feb. 27, 1893, "robs the City of Buffalo of a franchise that is of great financial value and deprives the city of its sole control over the improvements and proposed use of all the streets, public places, and parks."

Delegations of citizens were sent to Albany to protest against the enactment of the law, but the protests were of no avail. Sheehan's influence was the same in this case as it had been on other occasions when bills violative of home rule were introduced, which he desired to pass in spite of the protests of the local authorities. The bill became a law, and early in 1894 an effort was made to repeal it. This attempt failed, and in a few years J. Edwards Addicks obtained control of the Queen City Company and began one of his celebrated operations in gas finance. Within ten years the capitalization of the gas companies in Buffalo was arbitrarily increased from $3,000,000 to $12,000,000.

The Ceiling Scandal.

By the year 1889 Sheehan was the unquestioned boss of Buffalo. It was in that year that his name first became connected with a political scandal—the famous "ceiling scandal" in Albany. He and Speaker Cole were on a committee appointed to oversee the construction of a new ceiling in the Capitol, which, according to the specifications, was to be of carved oak. The ceiling was really made of papier maché. In the resulting investigation Sheehan was compelled to admit that he had paid no attention to the construction. It was also proved that one of his henchmen, John Barry, had been appointed nominally as an Inspector of the work, but instead of inspecting it he had taken a job as a timekeeper for the men whom he was supposed to be watching.

The "ceiling scandal" resulted in the retirement of all the men connected with it except Sheehan, who got back to Albany and resumed his labors as boss of Erie County. Up to that time Buffalo had never had a real boss in the Tammany sense of the word. Sheehan started in to Tammanyize Buffalo, modeling his organization after that of New York City.

The first result of his leadership was made manifest in 1892, when he followed his Tammanyization of the Buffalo public schools by an attempt to Tammanyize the schools of the whole State. James F. Crooker, Superintendent of Education in Buffalo was made State Superintendent of Instruction and Sheehan promoted William H. Love to be his successor.

Tammanyized Schools.

The condition of the schools had become so bad that The Forum of November published an article by Dr. J. M. Rice in which the schools in Buffalo were held up as horrible examples. Commenting on this article The Buffalo Express said: "It is time the taxpayers revolted against the kinds of education which William F. Sheehan's political superintendents and political teachers are giving to their children."

Letters from Love and others coercing the teachers into supporting him were made public during the campaign. One of these, a circular sent by Crooker to women teachers, read as follows:

"Will you kindly furnish me with a list of your friends who will work for the election of Mr. Love by filling out the blank below and returning the same to me as soon as possible?"

The Sheehan men were beaten and the boss started in to seize the offices of District Attorney and Superintendent of Education. The official returns were held back and doctored at Democratic Headquarters by Sheehan's men. The evidence of fraud was so plain that Justice Green issued warrants for the arrest of a number of the Sheehan Inspectors, but the Sheehan police actually refused to serve them on the day they were issued. As an illustration of the extent of the fraud, one district gave Love 168 votes and his opponent, Henry P. Emerson, 184, but on the official returns Love was represented as having 287 and Emerson 84.

"Doctored" Ballots.

The Buffalo newspapers of that month asserted that the Democrats had no intention of stealing the election until they received a telegram from Sheehan, then in Albany, giving them directions. In the hurry of falsifying the returns they sometimes forgot to make the same corrections in the figures filed with the County Clerk as in those filed with the City Clerk. The evidence of barefaced fraud was so plain that by the Saturday following the election thousands of dollars had been subscribed by Democrats and Republicans to fight the attempt to seat Sheehan's candidates. Among the subscribers were such men as Sherman S. Rogers, E. H. Butler, George E. Matthews, James A. Roberts, J. N. Adam, and two Democrats, John G. Milburn and Spencer Clinton, who volunteered to assist the Republican counsel in attacking the fraudulent election.

On Nov. 15 a ballot box was produced in court and the doctored ballots taken out before the eyes of the judge. The proof was so plain that the Democrats threw up their hands in open court and conceded the offices to the Republicans. Mr. Milburn, addressing the court, said that this confession on the part of the Democrats would not prevent the prosecution of the criminals.

The Republicans took office and District Attorney Quinby tried to make Milburn's promise good, but the jury system in Buffalo had been as thoroughly debauched as all the other departments of government. Two of the offenders, James Boyce and Tom O'Connor, were put on trial and acquitted. Commenting on the verdict, the Buffalo Commercial of June 14, 1894, said:

"The jury system in Erie County has broken down. It serves the needs of criminals."

The Courier, a Democratic paper, said: "The failure of another election case again brings vividly to the public attention the imperative need of a reform of the jury system of Erie County. It has been absolutely demonstrated that election frauds were committed in the fourth district of the First Ward in 1892; but thus far the offenders have escaped. Does not every right-thinking person regard this fact as humiliating?"

The jury lists were in the hands of Sheehan's men.

The Ripper Bill.

In 1893 came the culminating outrage which drove Sheehan from power and from politics for seventeen years. Buffalo had a new charter under which the Mayor had the appointment of the Police Commissioners. The Mayor was Charles F. Bishop, a Cleveland Democrat. He refused to appoint Sheehan's men. Sheehan undertook to jam through the Legislature a bill, taking the appointing power out of the Mayor's hands and vesting it in a committee composed of his henchmen. The Legislature refused to stand for it.

At this time a prominent resident of Buffalo visited President Cleveland and told him what Sheehan intended to do. The President replied, "I cannot see how the people of Buffalo can stand for such a thing. Of course, on any such issue, you know where I stand."

This same Buffalonian, leaving the White House, met Senator Murphy and Gov. Flower. "I hear bad things about you," said Flower. "I hear you are threatening your party with opposition at the polls next Fall."

"No," said the Buffalonian. "It is you who are doing the threatening. We have spent four years getting a charter which would give the Mayor the power of appointment, and now you threaten to take that power out of the hands of a Democratic Mayor. I intend to stand by the Democratic Mayor, and will do so, if necessary, at the polls."

"Well," said Murphy with a snarl, "if Billy Sheehan does what he says he intends to do he has got me with him."

But Sheehan found it impossible to take the Legislature with him. Finally, on April 12, 1893, he carried his object and put through the Ripper bill—the first of all Ripper bills, though the name itself was invented in Pittsburg years afterward—by a typically "smart" trick.

A bill providing for the tagging of dogs in Buffalo had been passed and was in the Governor's hands. Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan got one of his henchmen in the Legislature to move its recall so that the title might be amended. Under pretense of amending the title of this innocuous dog tag bill the whole Ripper measure was annexed to it and rushed through the Legislature at midnight with not more than one or two Legislators paying any attention to what was being done.

Foiled by Injunction.

When the citizens of Buffalo awoke to the trick by which their charter had been violated, which they did not do for about three days, they were wild with indignation. Mass meetings were called, the Merchants' Exchange, the Real Estate Exchange, and other bodies called special meetings to protest. Sheehan, a part of whose tactics it was to be absent from the city whenever anything was to be "pulled off" by his orders, was in Washington demanding from President Cleveland all the patronage of Erie County. Hearing of the trouble he rushed to Buffalo.

Calling his lieutenants in consultation at the Iroquois Hotel he directed the members of the committee which had superseded the Mayor to hold an immediate meeting before legal proceedings could be taken to test the validity of the act and reorganize the Police Board. His object was to enable the reorganized board to cut off the head of every Police Captain obnoxious to him before the law could be tested.

This conference was held on a Sunday. Sheehan's men on the committee were City Controller Joseph Gavin and President James Hanrahan of the Common Council. The Republican member was James Ryan, a Sheehan Republican.

Sheehan's orders were carried out. But in the meanwhile the reform Democrats and the Republicans had got together and secured injunctions from Justice Green of the Supreme Court forbidding the new committee to make any appointments until the law had been tested. The news of this was brought to Sheehan by a reporter, and the boss showed his gratitude by promising his informant a place under the new Police Board. "Bring Gavin and Hanrahan here in a closed carriage at once," he added, turning to one of his lieutenants.

But Hugh Sloan, a Republican court official, paced the walk in front of the houses of Hanrahan and Gavin all night, and served the injunctions on them the moment they got up, catching the Controller in his nightshirt.

On Tuesday charges were preferred against Hanrahan of misconduct in office, and Mayor Bishop suspended him, thus effectually blocking any attempt to have the board meet.

Overthrown at Last.

Sheehan's game was blocked and he now resorted to more desperate measures. A bill of Assemblyman Clahan, dividing the police force of Buffalo into three patrols, had passed the house and was on its third reading in the Senate. Endres of Erie, a Sheehan Senator, amended it so as to deprive Mayor Bishop of all power to appoint Police and Excise Commissioners and lodged that power in the Controller, who was Gavin. Under the rules of the Senate the bill could not have passed as amended, but Sheehan made such rulings as were necessary to put it through, and it passed.

J. N. Adam, afterward a Democratic Mayor of Buffalo, wired to Gov. Flower that charges had been preferred against Gavin and asking him to withhold his signature, but Flower, who was absolutely in the control of Sheehan, refused. Gavin was in Albany at the time, and by wire he appointed Frank Illig, August F. Scheu, and Ryan as Police Commissioners.

This outrage raised such a storm in Buffalo as had never been known before. Independent Democrats formed organizations which co-operated with the Republicans in an effort to overthrow the Sheehan domination. A strange feature of the election was that even the saloon keepers and persons engaged in vice as a business turned against their leader.

The reason was that Sheehan's tactics had gone too far and too fast. That was the year following Dr. Parkhurst's exposures of the relation between the police and the under world in New York. The Buffalo saloon keepers had never had to "give up" to the police to the same extent that their brethren in New York had. The way in which Sheehan was Tammanyizing the city scared them. They believed that if he won this time practically the same system as existed in New York would be installed in Buffalo, and they were frightened at the prospect.

Some Old-Time Comments.

In fact, the general sentiment in Buffalo at that time was one of amazement at the course Sheehan was pursuing. "We have known Billy all our lives," they said. "What's the matter with him? Has he lost his head?"

Apparently he had. He was only 34 years old at this time and his ambition to be the Croker of Buffalo, based on his unstinted admiration for the Hill-Murphy tactics, had run away with him. But he was now facing the great defeat of his career. When the election was over he was down and out, in spite of the fact that the colossal frauds of 1892 were repeated. THE NEW YORK TIMES said editorially:

"Investigations that have been going on in Buffalo since the election not only reveal the purpose for which Sheehan sought to control the Police and Excise Departments by the legislation of last Winter but illustrate the consequences of his success. The police were used in the most shameful manner to aid in violating the laws intended to secure honest elections and in obstructing all efforts to secure their enforcement. It is plain that Sheehan deliberately intended to carry the election by fraud if necessary, and to resort to fraud to swell the vote for his candidates in any case. Evidence of illegal registration is almost as glaring in some parts of Buffalo as in Gravesend, and the indications of actual illegal voting are even greater than in Boss McKane's domain."

Official Thuggery.

Said The Buffalo Express on Nov. 8: "That there was not murder done in Buffalo yesterday was due entirely to the forbearance of the Republican voters. In certain districts of the First and Nineteenth Wards a very determined stand for one's rights would have been suicide. Many Republicans in these wards preserved their lives by refraining from voting.

"It was not necessary yesterday to look at a man's face in order to be able to tell that he was a thug. The little ribboned badge which bore the legend, 'Special Deputy Sheriff,' was the distinguishing mark of the organized Democratic Thuggee. The vilest characters in this and surrounding communities were sworn in, ostensibly to aid the Sheriff in keeping the peace, but really to see that only Sheehanites exercised the right of suffrage. Some of these men were colonists in the very ward whose lawful and law-abiding citizens they overawed."

A reporter informed Sheriff Beck that a man named Jim Kennedy, for whose arrest Beck had a warrant, was in a polling booth helping voters to vote. Instead of arresting the man Beck invited the reporter to go into the booth and investigate. The reporter declined to commit suicide. The gang heard of his informing the Sheriff and a plot was formed to "do the reporter up." The reporter's colleagues demanded protection from Capt. Regan, who refused to grant it. They then informed Sheehan's men that they were all armed with revolvers and would shoot in defense of their colleague. The plot was then called off. It is one illustration out of many which might be given of the scenes in Buffalo on that day.

"Billy, Who Can Get Things."

Capt. Regan is now Buffalo's Chief of Police. The election of 1893 was a crushing defeat for Sheehan, and the reform element which got into power went after Regan. He was charged with bulldozing voters in Sheehan's interests. To escape dismissal he resigned as Captain and entered the ranks as a patrolman.

Regan has lived all that down and is now the head of the force. His old leader, Sheehan, evidently thinks he has lived it down, too. His term as Lieutenant Governor expired the following year, and Sheehan shortly removed to New York and became a corporation lawyer, in which business he has been eminently successful.

Occasionally he has gone back to Buffalo and given the benefit of his advice to the local leaders in tightly contested elections. As far as Buffalo is concerned, there is hardly a voice raised against him there. Even the Republicans of Erie would like to see Buffalo honored by his election. The old reform Democrats, like ex-Mayor Bishop and ex-Mayor Adam, who fought him so hard in the old days, are for him now. None of them can remember that he ever said a word against "Blue-Eyed Billy." Many of them signed the letter sent by Mayor Fuhrmann to Sheehan, inviting him to become a candidate for the Senate.

"Why are you all for Sheehan now?" asked a NEW YORK TIMES reporter in Buffalo.

"Billy is the sort of man who can get things," was the reply, "and Buffalo wants things."

And that seems to be the answer.

SENATE CANDIDATES ARRIVE.

Sheehan and Shepard Reticent—Tammany Hopes for Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The galaxy of candidates, or men whose names have been mentioned, for the United States Senate, to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, is complete with the arrival of Edward M. Shepard here to-night. All are in the Hotel Ten Eyck, but so far there have been no indications of activities either by them or on their behalf among the Democratic legislators.

William F. Sheehan and Edward M. Shepard have suites on the second floor of the hotel, near each other. Justice James W. Gerard, who also arrived this evening, has rooms not far away. J. Sergeant Cram and Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo arrived late to-day. Daniel F. Cohalan and ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick have been here since yesterday.

All the candidates were chatting together late to-night in the lobby of the Ten Eyck. Sheehan, who is indulging in a lot of handshaking, had nothing to say on the Senatorship, and said that it was the inauguration and private business not at all connected with his Senatorial campaign that had brought him to the capital. Shepard was also uncommunicative.

Friends of Sheehan, who only a few days ago spoke in terms of the greatest confidence in reference to the chance of the former Lieutenant Governor capturing the Senatorial prize, did not seem quite so confident to-night. With this there were disquieting rumors to the effect that Murphy at the last moment might trot out a candidate of his own. Murphy's friends are expressing hope that in the contest between Shepard and Sheehan, the two leading candidates, both may suffer, so there will be room for a compromise candidate.

POLICE SEE MURDER IN DEATH OF COUPLE

Tragedy at Cumberland, Md., Due to Cyanide Poisoning on Eve of Wedding.

SUICIDE THEORY SCOUTED

Girl's Mother Finds Bodies—Parents of Man, Separated for Years, Meet Beside Son's Coffin.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 1.—That Grace Elosser and her fiancé, Charles E. Twigg, died of cyanide poisoning was established to-day, by chemical analyses of the stomachs of the dead girl and man. Further than this, little or no light has been thrown on the mystery of the deaths of the two, whose bodies were found by the mother of the girl, seated upon a sofa in the parlor of the Elosser home yesterday.

The theory of a double suicide is declared impossible by the family and friends of Miss Elosser, and also by those who knew Twigg. The two were to have been married to-night. The authorities are working upon the theory that murder may have been committed.

Coroner Beall states that half an hour elapsed between the time of the discovery of the bodies and the summoning of a physician or the notification of any one outside of the Elosser family. The remainder of a box of candy and some chewing gum found in the Elosser home will be examined for traces of the poison, but as all the other members of the dead girl's family ate from the box of candy without ill-consequences, little is expected from this. The tips of the tongues of the two victims of the tragedy showed inflammation, as if they had been bitten, and it is said to have been evident that Twigg took a larger quantity of the poison than did Miss Elosser. No bottle or other receptacle that could have contained the cyanide has yet been found.

The body of Miss Elosser lies at her home, dressed in the gown in which she was to have been married to-night. Twigg's body was removed this afternoon to his home at Keyser, West Va. His father and mother, who have been separated for several years, met to-day beside their son's coffin.

ROBIN'S LAWYERS CONFER.

Jerome and Kresel Investigate His Banking and Insurance Affairs.

William Travers Jerome, his law partner, Isidor J. Kresel, and Dr. Louise Robinovitch, sister of Joseph J. Robin, of the Northern Bank, now under indictment, were in consultation nearly all yesterday at the offices of the Fidelity Development Company, in the Times Building. Frederick K. Morris, Robin's confidential man, was one of the party. He is Secretary of the Bankers Realty and Security Company. He has been questioned at length by Chief Examiner Hughes of the State Insurance Department, and is fully conversant with the complicated operations of the banker.

The former District Attorney and his partner arrived at the offices of the company early in the morning, and after a brief recess for luncheon, worked until late in the afternoon. A dozen of Robin's employes were on hand helping the lawyers to an understanding of the way the banker's business had been conducted. None of the conferees would say a word when they left the offices late in the afternoon.

At Bellevue Hospital yesterday it was reported that Robin was resting comfortably. He is still in the prison ward, and it was said by the attending physicians that he had so far recovered from his self-administered dose of poison, that it is probable he will be able to make his plea to the theft indictment to-morrow.

Robin's only caller during the day was his sister, Dr. Robinovitch. She kissed him affectionately, and they exchanged New Year greetings. Policeman George Banks, in charge of the prison ward, was a witness to the meeting between brother and sister.

Robin is receiving exceptionally good care in the hospital. Besides the regular attendants, he has two graduate nurses detailed to watch him. Such a thing has never been known before in the prison ward.

DYNAMITE WRECKS ALTAR.

Charge Explodes in Pennsylvania Catholic Church—Damages Auditorium

INDIANA, Penn., Jan. 1.—An effort was made to-day to destroy the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church at Iselin, near here, with dynamite.

Only a portion of the explosive, which had been placed under the altar, went off, but it wrecked the sanctuary and a portion of the auditorium.

There is no clue to the perpetrators.

NEW MEN MAY HEAD SENATE COMMITTEES

Continued from Page 1.

peals bench. Justice Hiscock and Chase are Republicans, and were re-elected without opposition at the last election.

INAUGURAL TO BE BRILLIANT.

Albany Full of Visitors—Gov. Dix Forced to Walk Back from Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Preparations were completed to-night for the inaugural ceremony which is to be held at noon to-morrow at the Assembly Chamber. When Gov. John A. Dix, to whose shoulders were shifted at midnight the responsibilities and powers that go with his high office, repeats in public his pledges of fidelity in the people's service, it will be the first time in almost twenty years that the State has been in the hands of the Democratic Party. The last Democratic Governor, the late Roswell P. Flower, was inaugurated in 1892.

Gov. Dix took possession at noon to-day of the executive mansion, which will be his official residence for the next two years. Gov. and Mrs. Horace White departed last night.

With Mrs. Dix, Eckford C. Dekay, his Military Secretary, and John A. Coffin, a nephew, the Governor attended the morning service in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Hundreds saw the Governor and his party walk home in the rain after the service. Through some mishap the Governor's chauffeur had failed to appear at the church on time.

Gov. and Mrs. Dix's first day in the Executive Mansion was a busy one. All the afternoon friends and acquaintances, with now and then a prominent politician, dropped in to pay respects and wish them success. Mr. and Mrs. Dix did the honors under difficulties, for they had only the comparatively small staff of servants from their Albany home at their disposal.

Mrs. Dix gave a 4 o'clock tea, at which Albany society was well represented and to which all the incoming and outgoing State officials and their wives were invited. The Governor and Mrs. Dix gave a dinner to-night to Alton B. Parker, which was attended by a few relatives and intimate friends of the Governor.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy conferred with Mr. Dix ten minutes in the afternoon in the Executive Mansion. Murphy again sought to make an appointment with the Governor to-night, but Mr. Dix could not receive him. Among other political callers were Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; William H. Fitzpatrick, Democratic leader of Erie County; Daniel F. Conalan, and Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall.

Albany looks upon Gov. Dix as its own son, and it is certain that the inaugural ceremony to-morrow will surpass that of any recent Governor. The decorations in the Assembly Chamber are more lavish than ever, and the military and civic parade, which will begin to move when ex-Gov. Horace White and Gov. Dix leave the Executive Mansion together to drive to the Capitol, will be the biggest in the history of the State capital. Thousands of persons from all parts of the State will be here for the occasion, but a majority will have to rest content with seeing the parade, for the Assembly Chamber will hold only a small fraction of those who have been invited. Large delegations from New York and other big cities will arrive to-morrow, but with only an advance guard of the visiting host here, the hotels are turning people away to-night. A majority of the prominent Democrats are in the Ten Eyck.

Charles F. Murphy and his chief adviser, Daniel F. Cohalan, attended mass in the Cathedral. In the afternoon politics occupied the attention of both.

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Bush Terminal Co.

100 Broad Street, New York City.

PASTORS AID LOOTED BANK.

Urge Parishioners Not to Withdraw Accounts—Trustees Expect No Run.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—Trustees of the Westfield Savings Bank, whose Treasurer, Velenus W. Crowson, was arrested last night following the discovery of a shortage of nearly $30,000 in the bank funds, to-night appointed Daniel F. Doherty, Vice President and a Trustee, temporary Treasurer.

Offers of assistance have been received from other banking institutions, and depositors who desire to withdraw their accounts to-morrow will find the bank prepared for their demands, although no run is expected.

Clergymen in the churches of the town urged their parishioners to-day not to withdraw their accounts. Father Schneider will be present to-morrow at the opening of business to quiet any excitement that might develop among the Polish depositors.

Crowson spent a quiet day in his home, refusing to see callers outside his family. Since his release on $10,500 bonds last night, he has declined to add to his confession that the money had been stolen between 1875 and 1899, none being taken since the latter named date.

Bank Commissioner Chapin said he could not tell of the method by which the shortage was concealed for so many years, as he has not yet received a full report of the audit.

STRICKEN IN A STREET CAR.

Patrick J. Walsh, a Member of the Produce Exchange, Dies Later.

Patrick J. Walsh, a member of the Produce Exchange, died last Saturday morning in the J. Hood Wright Hospital of hemorrhage of the brain, after he had ridden several miles in a street car in a semi-conscious condition, and had later been taken to the West 125th Street Police Station, where it was supposed he was suffering from aphasia until an ambulance surgeon came from the hospital.

Mr. Walsh left his home at 421 West Forty-fourth Street early Friday evening to visit friends. His daughter said last night that about 10 o'clock a friend put her father on a southbound Tenth Avenue car at Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. She said that he must have become unconscious soon after boarding the car, as she had learned that he made no effort to leave the car at Forty-fourth Street, and was carried downtown in the car and thence back on the return trip to the car barn at 126th Street. The motorman thereupon notified the police.

Mr. Walsh was born in Ireland in 1850. He started in the bakery business early in life, and at one time owned a chain of bakeshops in the city. He sold out several years ago and went into the flour business. He leaves a son and daughter.

FOR FRANCHISE LAW CHANGES

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—In his annual report for the year of 1910, now ready for the Legislature when it convenes, Attorney General O'Malley, after reviewing the work of his department during the year, recommends that power to equalize special franchise assessments should be given to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, thus rendering it unnecessary to apply to the courts, the latter having decided that special franchise assessments must be equalized at the rate at which local real property is assessed.

He also urges an amendment to the tax law providing that the occupation of a highway by a public service corporation shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of the special franchise.

WASHINGTON GOES FOR R. G. WOODWARD

Arrested Here on Charges Made There After New York Cases Had Failed.

FALSE PRETENSES ALLEGED

$6,000 He Got from A. P. Ordway & Co. Said to be Unaccounted For—Private Detectives Had the Case.

Robert Graham Woodward of 605 West 156th Street, accountant, was arrested at that number yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detective Hunt on the request of Superintendent of Police Sylvester at Washington. He is wanted for larceny. It is alleged that he obtained from A. P. Ordway & Co., 343 West Thirty-seventh Street, manufacturers of bitters, sums of $1,000 and $6,000 by false representations while he was manager of the Ordway plant in 1908. He was locked up in Headquarters as a fugitive from justice.

Woodward was arrested in this city in connection with the same two charges early this year, but nothing was done about the cases, and it is believed that the Washington authorities were started after Woodward because the cases here have borne no fruit.

It is charged that while Woodward was manager of the Ordway plant here Dr. Ordway, head of the firm, was in London. Woodward, it is alleged, went to Washington, whence he wired to a confidential ecploye of the firm that the internal revenue office was investigating the firm's product and he needed $6,000 for expenses in the matter.

He got the money, it is alleged, but after Dr. Ordway got back from London Woodward was discharged. It is alleged that he could show no receipts for the money he was supposed to have expended.

Dr. Ordway put on the case Robert A. Kelly, a private detective. Kelly said last night that Woodward had come from England to San Francisco in 1885, bringing with him a wife and two children, and since then, while holding important places, had been made the subject of continual accusations, of which Kelly gave details. He was in turn an accountant for the Alameda, Piedmont & Oakland Railroad Company and a hotel manager in Hollywood, N. J. In 1904, Kelly said, he took charge of a new hotel at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, naming it the Woodward, but failed in business. He then opened an accounting office at 25 Broad Street, where he met Dr. Ordway. According to Kelly, Dr. Ordway, under the influence of Woodward, has spent $6,000 trying to get meerschaum out a New Mexican mine, and $10,000 trying to get gold out of an abandoned mine in Colorado.

DESERTER'S STORY STIRS ARMY OFFICERS

Continued from Page 1.

as if for the Rogues' Gallery; but although rather indignant at the time, I made no protest."

Set to Doing Housework.

After a little while, he goes on to say, he was assigned to his quarters in barracks, and that he sat down upon a "cheap little iron bed" and wrote his father, whom he describes as "a wealthy manufacturer of Newark, N. J.," the news that he was a soldier. The following morning he expected to find himself a full-fledged soldier. Instead, he adds, "I was set to scrubbing sinks, washing dishes, cleaning pots, emptying slops, and waiting on table."

Then he tells how "they curse you and curse you," how he cleaned out the office, and became a "scavenger" instead of a soldier. At the end of two weeks he managed to get in the awkward squad.

"I soon saw," he says, "that I knew ten times as much as the Drill Sergeant did about executing movements of all kinds. He could see it, too, and it made him angry. I was doing precisely the right thing at the right time in the movement of "left front into line" when he grabbed my arm and growled at me like a dog.

"'Great jumping Jehoshaphat!' he yelled. 'How did you ever get into the army?'

"Next day I was set to cleaning spittoons again.

"I was at Fort Slocum over three months," the deserter continues. "During some weeks I worked as many as three days in that loathsome kitchen, during others only two. But though I hated the work I kept on, being determined that I would become a soldier and a good one. On the odd days I worked around the parade-grounds or the officers' quarters or did guard duty."

Deserted at Fort Riley.

In the following November he was ordered to Fort Riley as a trooper in a cavalry regiment and Fort Riley, according to the deserter, was an even worse place than Fort Slocum. There he said the officers were in the habit of swearing at their men (any officer proved guilty of doing this must under the army regulations be dismissed from the service). He tells of the stable duty that was imposed upon him; how he had to cut the grass, and go down into a cold damp cellar to pick chickens. Then he deserted and went to San Francisco, where he was known as Chester. He finally ended up selling sewing machines in Fresno, and while there he received a letter from his mother telling of the death of his father.

"I received a letter," he said, "from my mother, saying that my father was dead and that his last words were: 'I want William to go back to the army and remove the only stain from the family name.'"

The deserter said he decided to do as his father had requested, and his mother wrote him "that she was going to use certain influence to have me pardoned by the President." He went to Fort Douglas, Utah, and gave himself up. He was not put under arrest, and had the freedom of the reservation.

"I was amazed after three weeks of waiting," the deserter told Mr. Millard, "to learn that an order had come for me to return to my post." He then continues:

What was the reason I was not thrust into prison and made to serve a long term at hard labor? Simply that my mother had managed to get three United States Senators, one of them no less a man than W. M. Crane of Massachusetts, to fix things with the military authorities so that I, a deserter from the army for one year and one month, could go back to my troop a free man! What would have happened if my family had had no money and no influence? Why, I should be serving three years at least in a garrison prison or at Fort Leavenworth. But I made no complaint, rest assured of that.

Back to Fort Riley I went at the expense of the Government, and soon I was with my old troop and faring about the same as I had fared before. I had not been at Riley more than a week, however, before my regiment was transferred to Fort Ethan Allen, in Vermont.

I had returned to the army with the full determination to make good. But this was uphill work, for although political influence had saved me from prison it could not save me from the abuse of petty officers. The same men who had mistreated me at Riley could be just as abusive at Ethan Allen, and in fact, they handed it out to me a little rawer at my new post than at the old one. The first day I was there I fainted twice. I had been given kitchen police and, having become accustomed to fresh air, I could not stand the odor from a wash-boiler full of decayed beans that were to be served as part of the men's rations. We had very poor food at Ethan Allen—bad meat, bad bread, and bad vegetables.

In Prison with Negroes.

The upshot was that he deserted a second time and went to Montreal and later to London. In six weeks he returned to America and went to Philadelphia where he lived at the Rodman Hotel with his mother, where "we had a fine suite." But he was unhappy, and one day learning that detectives were after him he took a train for Fort Ethan Allen, and for the second time surrendered as a deserter. The Tenth Cavalry was then on duty there and the Tenth is a negro regiment. There were forty prisoners in the guardhouse when he surrendered, of whom only five were white.

"We, (the prisoners,)" the deserter told Mr. Millard, "were ordered out at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and fed a miserable breakfast, consisting of coffee, bread, and slum. The coffee was prepared in a tin pail in which the prisoners washed their feet. It was made of leftover grounds from the regular messroom. The slum was a horrible concoction of putrid meat and unpeeled potatoes stewed up with a little flour thickening."

His guard was a negro trooper, who thought nothing of knocking him down with the butt of his gun, the deserter goes on to say, and he was so poorly fed that "I often picked pieces of bread out of the swill I was carrying to the Major's pigs and ate them. The prisoners are kept weak from lack of food so that they can not break prison.

Charges Against Army Surgeons.

Then come grave charges against the medical officers at Ethan Allen. The deserter tells of an operation, in which he says the medical officer cut open the wrong side of a man in looking for a bullet. He also mentions his guards by name, and refers to a man named Lucia, whose tooth was pulled by a Sergeant, instead of by the post dentist, and the Sergeant made such a bad job of it that the man's jaw was broken, blood poison set in, and he died.

These were the charges that the officers of the Department of the East were called upon to prove unfounded. Forts Ethan Allen and Slocum are both in that department, and Major Gen. Grant, commanding the department, determined that no stone should be left unturned in getting at the facts. First it was necessary to find out who Mr. Millard's informant was.

The investigation opened at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the officers there went over the records and in Rodgers, who had been discharged, they found a man whose career tallied in many respects with that of the man whose career as a soldier was pictured in Mr. Millard's article.

Rodgers, the records showed, was a native of Chelsea, Mass., and his best friend was recorded as Miss Amy French of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. His mother is Mrs. Walter M. Rodgers of Chelsea, Mass., and his father was one of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger's best friends. Senator Crane was also a friend of the family, and his mother was known to have had a conference at Beverly, Mass., last Summer with Mr. Norton, secretary to the President.

The record showed that Rodgers had enlisted at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in May, 1908. In the article Mr. Millard's informant says he enlisted in New York in 1907. But the deserter says that he deserted twice. Rodgers is a double deserter. In the article he says he first deserted from Fort Riley. Rodgers deserted the first time from Fort Ethan Allen.

Mr. Millard's informant says that when he surrendered the first time, he did so to the command on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. Rodgers's record shows that he surrendered after deserting the first time, on April 18, 1909, and the place where he gave himself up was Fort Douglas, Utah. In the article the deserter also refers to the political influence that sent him back to his regiment a free man, despite the fact that he was a confessed deserter. The record in Rodgers's case shows that on May 23, 1909, he was "restored to duty without trial" pursuant to orders from the headquarters of the Department of the Colorado.

In his confession, the deserter says that when restored to duty without trial, his regiment was at Fort Riley. The records show that Rodgers's regiment was not at Riley, but at Fort Ethan Allen, and that Rodgers was returned to that post. In the article the deserter says that the regiment was transferred to Fort Ethan Allen soon after his restoration "without trial."

One of the rarest proceedings in the United States Army is the restoration to an honorable standing in his regiment of a confessed deserter. So the investigators decided that Rodgers and the man who gave Mr. Millard his information were the same.

Charges Declared Unfounded.

At Fort Slocum the investigating officers found every charge disaproved. Recruits were questioned by officers who were strangers to the post, and what the recruits told them proved that Fort Slocum deserves the reputation it has long enjoyed of being one of the best-managed army training stations anywhere in the world. They also found that Rodgers had never seen Fort Slocum in his life, at least as a soldier, and that "rookies" are not started on their military careers as "scavengers." They found reading rooms, athletic grounds, clean buildings, and barracks and kitchens that were as clean as those in any hotel in New York City.

Next came the great post at Fort Riley, where it was said the officers curse their men and make menials of them, and where conditions, according to Mr. Millard's informant, are even worse than at Fort Slocum. At Fort Riley they found some of the finest commands in the army officered by men, most of them West Point graduates, who are deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of their men, and where, as at Slocum, there are good reading rooms, recreation grounds, and where barracks and kitchens are models of neatness and cleanliness. But Rodgers was never stationed at Fort Riley, even for a single day, and so if he is the Millard informant, as the army investigators think he is, what he says about Riley cannot be taken seriously.

Lastly came Fort Ethan Allen.

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ONE IN EVERY NINE GETS CHARITY HERE

Committee Finds That Relief Organizations Annually Aid That Number of Persons.

OUTLAY ABOUT $35,000,000

Scores of Societies Engaged in the Work, Most of Them in Manhattan and the Bronx.

At least one in every nine persons in the city receives assistant from charity every year, according to the findings of the Sub-Committee on Charities of the Congestion of Population Commission.

"It requires a Charities Directory of several hundred pages to describe the many societies by which New York City is attempting to lift itself by the boot straps from the mire of congestion and existing social and economic conditions," says the committee's report. "There were, for instance, in 1907 (the last year for which statistics were available) forty-six societies to give relief by employment, but no municipal employment office.

"There were 176 societies to furnish food, fuel, clothing, and general relief, including transportation, 116 of them being located in Manhattan and the Bronx. There isn't any public outdoor relief, whether through fear of politics, or of wounding the feelings of the recipients, the committee has not been able to determine. There were ninety-two fresh air charities, eighty in Manhattan. There were two relief societies for National charities properly domiciled in the city. There were eight-nine societies for the relief of foreigners, eighty-six of them in Manhattan and the Bronx. There were fifty-six societies for nursing and the care of the sick in their homes, fifty-four of these in Manhattan and the Bronx, and also a fitting climax—twelve relief burial societies, five-sixths of them in Manhattan.

"All of these relief societies are classified in the Charities Directory, published by the New York Charity Organization Society, under care and relief of needy families in their homes, a polite euphemism when applied to Manhattan's crowded tenements, doubtless appreciated by the poor therein. There were 571 of these benefit institutions in this class in 1907, of which 475 were in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"There were 132 institutions to provide relief for destitute, neglected, and delinquent children, 93 again in Manhattan and the Bronx. One hundred and forty-seven institutions provided relief in permanent and temporary homes for adults, 115 in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"There were about 135,000 people constantly sick in New York, about 1 out of every 40, and 389 institutions to provide relief for the sick, with 259 in the congested boroughs. In spite of this careful provision every year about 27,000 people die of preventable diseases.

"There are 69 institutions for the defective, with 57 in Manhattan and the Bronx, and a total of 393 institutions for preventive social work, with about five-sixths hard at work in Manhattan and the Bronx, where apparently prevention is a past art. Brooklyn and Queens, however, have 80, while Richmond has only 2.

"The treatment of delinquent adults engaged the services of forty-two institutions. There are also 83 churches of different denominations in Manhattan and the Bronx, 479 in Brooklyn and Queens, and 68 in Richmond. In addition, there are 167 societies for religious and moral work in Manhattan and the Bronx, 42 in Brooklyn and Queens, and 1 in Richmond.

"A large proportion of these institutions, however, are getting some help from New York City in the way, at least, of exemption from taxation, which exemption often amounts, on a full valuation, to $500, and frequently to many thousands of dollars. They give relief, however, without any control or supervision except when they are in receipt of direct appropriation by the city or State. An overwhelming proportion of all relief given is in the Manhattan crowded tenements.

"About 500,000 people get relief in New York City a year. No one knows how many people need relief in the city, but it is fairly evident that at least one in nine of the city population gets it every year.

"The committee has not been able to ascertain the exact cost of charity, nor do the members say that medical care is charity, but they have endeavored to analyze the estimate made by former Commissioner Hebberd that the total expenditure for charities in New York City, private, municipal, and State, is about $35,000,000 a year.

"The administrative expenses of the seven general relief charitable societies are not given. The United Hebrew Charities, however, state that their administrative expense for 1910 was only 14 per cent. of the total disbursements, less than one-half of the largest non-Jewish organization doing similar work. This would seem to make the cost of administration nearly 30 per cent. in some relief societies."

MRS. DRUCE DEAD.

She Was the Original Claimant to the Duke of Portland's Estates.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, the original claimant in the notorious case in connection with the estates of the Duke of Portland, died to-day.

When William John Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland, died in 1879 his immense estate, valued at $100,000,000, descended to William John Cavendish-Bentinck and to Lord Howard De Walden.

Fifteen years previous funeral services were held in Highgate Cemetery, London, over Thomas Charles Druce, merchant, who left a large family. In a suit instituted some years after the death of the Duke of Portland an attempt was made to prove that the coffin alleged to have contained the body of Druce was filled with lead; that he was alive at the time, and was none other than William John Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland.

In 1905 the grandson of Druce, George Hollanby Druce, set up a claim for the Duke of Portland's title and estates. Robert C. Caldwell of New York made an affidavit in 1907 in support of Druce, but on his arrest later was found to be incompetent and placed in an institution for the insane.

Druce's suit for a share in the Duke of Portland's estates was finally dismissed by a London Court.

OLD GUARD BALL JAN. 26.

Gov. Dix Will Attend, as Will Other State Executives and Staffs.

The Old Guard, greater and grander than ever, is to hold its annual ball in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, Jan. 26. Of course it goes without saying that this year's affair will eclipse all others, in point of numbers, brilliance, and exclusiveness.

In the first place 5,800 acceptances have already been received, and something like 6,200 more are expected. In the second place Gov. Dix with his full military staff will be on hand, as will the Governors of near-by States and picked men from the Ancient and Honourable Artillery of Boston, the Philadelphia City Troop, the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, the Providence Light Infantry, the Richmond Blues, the Charleston Light Infantry, the Worcester Continental Veterans, the Albany Burgess Corps, officers from United States Army posts and navy yards, and men of the National Guard.

This year no tickets can be sold and guests wishing to secure boxes must apply at Old Guard Headquarters in person. The famous Old Guard band of 200 pieces will furnish the music for the dancing and also for the grand march. All the arena boxes will be floored over and tents erected in their place.

SAYS VENUS IS INHABITED.

Prof. See Has Solar System Theory Which Upsets Established Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Thomas Jefferson See, an astronomer connected with the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, San Francisco, has written to relatives at Montgomery City, Mo., giving an interesting account of his theory of the solar system, which he expects to publish at an early day. He believes that Venus is inhabited by intelligent beings, and says that his discoveries are as if the earth had received a message direct from Venus, so confident is he that his theory is correct.

Prof. See is a graduate of the University of Missuri. He afterward took a special course at Berlin, Germany. He is credited with the discovery of the double star system. He ranks as captain in the navy.

In his letter Prof. See says that Venus is more like the earth than is Mars. That Mars rotates forty-one minutes slower than the earth, while the rotary motion of Venus is thirty-five minutes faster than that of the earth.

Prof. See says that he now feels quite certain that he has established his remarkable theory showing the evolution of the stellar system, which, if true, as Prof. See believes, knocks into a cocked hat nearly all of the reasoning on cosmic evolution that has been accepted since the time of LaPlace.

Prof. See says this theory has been vitiated by a false premise that the planet had been detached from the sun by acceleration of rotation when the matter of this globe was originally expanded into a nebula, filling their orbits and rotating under conditions of hydrostatic pressure, and that the satellites have been detached from the planets in the same way.

ARREST LAWYER TRAVER.

Charged with Cashing Worthless Check at New York Athletic Club.

A man, who said he was Byron Traver, 47 years old, a lawyer of 200 West Seventy-eighth Street, was arrested at the New York Athletic Club last night, and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station charged with cashing a worthless check on the complaint of Frederick Busche, cashier at the club.

According to Busche, Mr. Traver was a member of the club up to nine years ago, but since then he has paid frequent visits to the club. Last night, Busche says, Traver asked him to cash a check. Busche did not know Traver's name, but as he remembered seeing the man around the club before he agreed to cash a check for $29. Busche says Traver then produced blank checks on the Metropolitan Trust Company of 29 Wall Street, made out a check for $29 to bearer, and signed it "Standley Ellsworth."

Busche turned over the money to him, he says, and then happening to mention the name to a member of the club, the member said that he believed the name was incorrect. In the meantime, Traver had gone upstairs to the café. Busche followed him and taxed him with passing a worthless check. Busche says that Traver then returned him $28.25.

Policeman Max Widemar of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called in and arrested Traver on Busche's complaint. There Traver, according to the police, said that he had power of attorney to sign Ellsworth's name, but who Ellsworth was he did not say. When Traver was searched, the police say they found on him four $1,000 gold bonds on the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, which, they say, Traver said he had borrowed to dispose of on Tuesday.

FINDS BROOKLYN CONGESTED

Benjamin C. Marsh Says It Is Rapidly Getting as Bad as Manhattan.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the Congestion of Population Commission, said last night in an address at the "Co-operative Service" at the Church for Pilgrims, Brooklyn, that that borough is fast approaching Manhattan in its housing problem. The chief reason for this, he said, was the development of rapid transit.

"It is often said that Manhattan has a monopoly of bad housing conduitions and that the extreme congestion of the island is a guarantee that none of the other boroughs will ever have congestion approaching that of Manhattan," said Mr. Marsh. "As a matter of fact, the same conditions that have produced congestion in Manhattan are operating with renewed vigor in Brooklyn since the projection of rapid transit lines.

"In 1905 there was one ward in Brooklyn—the Sixteenth—with a density of practically 250 per acre, and there were several wards with a density of 100 to 150 to the acre and a number of blocks with 400 people to the acre, seventeen with 325 per acre or over, the number of which is constantly increasing. The question of housing conditions is, of course, intimately tied up with the question of factories or work of people, and it is interesting to note that in the Sixteenth Ward, with the greatest density of population, there were in 1906 632 factories, while the Second Ward is also one that is increasing and has a large factory population.

"Cheap land is essential to prevent congestion of population among poor people, and Brooklyn has so much available cheap land that it has no excuse for the congestion found. The overcrowding in Brooklyn, however, is in some sections almost as serious as in many parts of Manhattan."

JEWS CELEBRATE HISTORIC FESTIVAL

One Thousand Join in Commemorating the Maccabean Conquest of Palestine.

THEY VOICE A PROTEST

Dr. Magnes Speaks Against Federal Anti-Semitic Sentiment Toward Giving Refuge to Russian Immigrants.

About a thousand of the Jews of this city attended a celebration last night of Chanukah, the Jewish festival commemorating the Maccabean conquest of Palestine, at the Herald Square Theatre. The celebration was given under the auspices of the Federation of American Zionists. Speeches were made in both English and Yiddish, citing the Maccabean conquerors as worthy examples for the Jews of to-day to follow, and at the close of the meeting the big audience lingered to sing various ancient Jewish refrains under the leadership of Cantor S. Meisels.

A letter was read from Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, who has been ill at his home for many weeks, sending to the meeting a message urging the Jews of this city to cultivate the old Maccabean spirit of self-sacrifice, earnestness, and uncompromising faith in God and the Thorah.

The feature of the meeting was a protest against the suspectedly anti-Semitic character of the report which the United States Immigration Commission recently turned in to Congress. This was made by Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the meeting. The Immigration Commission's recommendations regarding immigration, when presented recently to Congress, were not made public, but according to Dr. Magnes they are known to urge restriction of the immigration of Russian Jews here. This restriction was also urged last week editorially in The Outlook.

Dr. Magnes read the editorial, and commented with considerable emotion on its apparently anti-Semitic tone. He said that the condition of the Russian Jew was never so perilous as it is to-day, and that, now that the United States Immigration Commission recommended a halting of Russian Jews in this country, the Jews must pin all hopes for the future of their race in the Zionistic colonies of Palestine. He began his address by describing the significance of Chanukah to the Jewish race.

"We are celebrating to-night the victory of Judas Maccabeus in conquering our land," he began. "The lights which we have lit to-night in our homes in observation of the festival should warm our hearts by their symbolism and should call 'Courage' to every Jew. These little lights typify our race's manhood. We have come on troublous times. Half of us are enslaved in Eastern Europe.

"The state of the Russian Jew was never more perilous than it is to-day. He lives in a land of blood. And now even his place of refuge here is going to be taken away from him. There is an editorial in this week's Outlook stating that the United States Immigration Commission's report has advocated restriction of immigration. The editorial also surprises me by stating: 'It is only in Russia that military despotism still rules. It is only the Russian Jew who now needs a refuge. And it is not our duty, or even our right, to allow our whole international policy to be determined by sympathy for him.

"Thus the old question: 'Where will the Jewish people go?' is going to come up again. And the answer this time must be, 'The Land of Israel for the people of Israel.' Hundreds of thousands of Jews are already gathering in Palestine. The Zionistic Jews are giving the lie to the statement that Jews can't be pioneers. We must cultivate anew the Maccabean spirit. To the Maccabees of the future we must dedicate this night."

Dr. Magnes then read this letter from Rabbi Mendes, whom he described as a typical example of the modern Maccabee:

My Dear Dr. Magnes: I was able to get up and be placed in an arm chair for a few minutes yesterday for the first time, after being many weeks in bed. To-day they managed to get me in another room, and I am dictating a few letters. I send this to you to say how sorry I am that I cannot be at the gathering next Sunday night.

Will you not give a message for me? Say that it is the old Maccabean spirit of self-sacrifice, earnestness, and, above all, of uncompromising faith in God and the Thorah which alone can help Zionism to live, and which alone can help to make our religion a force for good in the world's history as God meant it to be.

All our Zionistic enterprise, all our Jewish enterprise, educational or otherwise, must have as their origin the spirit of God; that is to say, it must be the thought of God and His work that must be our incentive first, last, and all the time. Wishing you success, I am Faithfully yours,

H. PEREIRA MENDES.

Speeches in Yiddish were made by Leon Zolotkoff, who recently became editor of the Jewish Daily News, and Dr. Schmaryoah Levin, a member of the first Russian Duma and a singer of the Vibord manifesto. Before the big audience, led by Cantor Meisels, sang the old Hebrew chants in unison, there was also music by the Misses Bertha Tannenbaum and Marie Deutscher and a recitation of Jewish folksongs by Miss Bath-Shebah Friedberg.

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The 2% Dividend on Deposit Account Purchases, which is a special offer, will be paid only on accounts now open, and those opened within a limited time in the future.

Only accounts intended for purchasing purposes accepted. We do no banking business.

Announcement

Our Annual Stock-Clearing Sale commences Tuesday, January 3rd. The entire remaining stock of high-grade wearing apparel suitable for present and early Spring wear will be offered. Stock consists of tailored cloth, velvet and corduroy suits, coats and separate skirts, chiffon, messaline, velvet and fancy trimmed gowns, lingerie dresses, fur coats, muffs and neck-pieces, embroidered and beaded chiffon waists, also messaline and lingerie waists.

To effect an immediate clearance we have greatly REDUCED ALL PRICES.

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We issue a booklet entitled "ODD LOTS." It outlines the advantages of trading in Odd Lots of stock, and tells how to buy and sell them.

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Made with "Easy Tie Slide" Space.

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AT THE FOUNTAIN OR CAFES.
IT'S "ENERGY." (NOT A DOPE)
A delicious non-alcoholic Winter drink.

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Announce for To-morrow, Tuesday, January 3d, 1911
Very Important Reduction Sales
of
Women's
Fur Garments and Furs,
Suits and Costumes,
Cloaks and Outer Garments,
Muslin Underwear
and
Imported Colored Dress Goods
in all of which Unusual and Exceptional Values will be offered

Stern Brothers

Will Hold an Extraordinary Sale of
Household & Decorative Linens
Commencing Tuesday, January 3d
Advantageous purchases made abroad from the leading manufacturers of Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria,
will be offered at
25% to 50% Below Actual Values
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Founded 1826

Commencing
Tuesday, January 3rd, 1911
Annual Sale of
Household Linens
Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables,
Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

It is our custom on these occasions to present the world's best products in the above lines at much less than our regular moderate prices

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

James McCreery & Co.

DRESSMAKING DEP'T. *34th Street Store.*

Tailored Suits, made to order from an attractive stock of Serge and Mixed Cheviot. 75.00

Evening Gowns to order, copies of advance models. 125.00

Thirty-fourth Street.

FIND CANADA POTASH IS GERMAN REPORT

Foreign Monopolists Said to Have Options on Rich Deposits Along the Great Lakes.

DISCOVERY DOUBTED LOCALLY

Border Producers Say They Have Heard Nothing of Syndicate Nor of Options on Land Tracts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 1, (by telegraph to Clifden, Ireland; thence by wireless.)—Information destined to be of prime bearing on the German-American potash struggle has just reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

It appears that the German potash trust lately sent a corps of geologists to Canada to investigate the alleged discovery of rich potash deposits close to the American border, in the region of Lakes St. Clair and Huron. The report made by the experts was sufficiently encouraging to justify the formation of a syndicate which is now in process of organization.

All along the St. Clair River and on the shores of the lakes as far as the town of Goderich, in Ontario, it is declared that pre-conditions for potash, such as salt and lignite, have been found in most promising form and quantity.

The German syndicate, which is composed of some of the magnates who dominate the potash trust, has secured options on a vast section of contiguous land. The promoters are not yet ready to say that they have struck an undeniably rich potash tract, but declare that all advance indications are encouraging and that they are preparing to exploit them to the fullest possible extent.

Matters are already in such shape that, if the lead works out, the Germans will be in possession of a great transatlantic source of supply to make still more impregnable their existing monopoly of the world's potash supply.

Nothing is known, in either American or German official quarters in Berlin, regarding the steps said to be contemplated by the United States Government to settle the potash dispute. Much anxiety is felt by the German Government about the possibility of the enforcement of the retaliatory maximum rates in the Payne-Aldrich law. The view is held here that too many other interests would be damaged by a tariff war to make it expedient for President Taft to resort to such extreme measures.

Some solution of the dilemma, however, must be found, and the German Government is quite aware that it will be called upon to take up the question afresh in one form or another.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 1.—The story from Berlin to the effect that a syndicate has been formed to mine rich potash deposits, which are said to have been discovered on the Canadian borders of Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, is discredited by Detroit men who have been engaged in the mining of potash here for many years.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Solvay Process Company, which is the largest producer of potash and its by-products in the world, says that his company has had geologists prospecting for years on both sides of the boundary, and their efforts have been fruitless. Some years ago specimens of potash were found in Canada and Berlin experts came here, but found that the samples were almost worthless.

Other producers say they have heard nothing of the proposed syndicate nor of options on Canadian land tracts.

CARNEGIE GIFT BERLIN TOPIC.

Chief Subject of Talk at Court Reception—Kaiser Thanks Him Again.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Andrew Carnegie's gift for the establishment of a fund for German heroes was the leading topic of the Emperor's New Year reception, at which the American Ambassador, David Jayne Hill, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Cabinet were present. The Emperor has dispatched a second letter of gratitude to Mr. Carnegie.

In the course of the day he promoted three Generals—Count Von Schlieffen, Count Bock und Polach, and Baron Von der Goltz—to the rank of Field Marshal.

DAUGHTER'S EVIDENCE FAILS.

Judge Declines to Grant Divorce Decree Solely on Her Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, in a decision just filed, declines to grant a decree of divorce to Mrs. Edith Florence Sally of Mount Vernon, on the uncorroborated testimony of their fourteen-year-old daughter. Hers was the only evidence furnished against her father.

The defendant, King William Sally, is employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and lives at Ottawa. He and the plaintiff were married in that city in 1891, and there are two children of the marriage. Mrs. Sally left her husband last year and took up her residence with her parents in Mount Vernon.

SCHOOL LECTURES TO BEGIN.

First of the Series of 2,000 Will Be Given To-night.

The new year's public lecture course of the Board of Education for adults will open this evening with special lectures on the Children's Court, the Panama Canal, and Music.

Colleges and universities all over the country will supply instructors, and this month many special addresses on public health, municipal problems, Federal topics, and science will be delivered. All tolwd, more than 2,000 lectures will be given in 165 public schools and rented lecture halls.

A feature of the opening to-night will be the beginning of a course of lectures on "Life in the Middle Abes," by C. Delisle Burns, Staff Lecturer for Cambridge University Extension and for the Oxford University Extension Delegacy of England, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets.

Francis Joseph Avoids Ceremonies.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph, on account of a slight indisposition, took no part in the New Year festivities and receptions to-day.

RAID SMOKING AUTOS.

Forty Chauffeurs Stopped and Served with Summonses—Fines $1 to $10.

The sanitary police raided smoking automobiles yesterday, serving summonses on more than forty chauffeurs to appear in court this afternoon and explain why the cars they were driving emitted so much smoke. In no case was an arrest made. The policemen who were on the lookout would stop the car as it drew near and serve a summons on the man who was driving, the number of the car and the name of the chauffeur being inserted in the summons. Then the car was permitted to proceed.

One of the busiest spots in the city, so far as the serving of summonses was concerned, was at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. There in the afternoon the police stopped about thirty cars. Some of the chauffeurs were indignant, thinking that they were held up for violating the speed law, while well within the eight-mile limit. When they found out that it was a "smoke" charge, they took the matter more good naturedly.

Evidence of the activity of the sanitary officers in enforcing the smoke ordinance was seen in all of the police courts yesterday. In the Yorkville Court twenty-two chauffeurs, who had been served with summonses for violating the ordinance, were arraigned. Magistrate Hermann discharged two of them and fined the others $1 each.

"These cases," said Magistrate Hermann, "have grown unusually frequent. In a number of them, however, I find that the smoke is unavoidable. I am convinced, though, that a rigid enforcement of the ordinance will go a long way toward eliminating the nuisance."

In the West Side Court twenty-six chauffeurs were arraigned before Magistrate Krotel for violating the smoke ordinance. Two chauffeurs who tried to argue the matter were penalized with $10 fines. The others got off with $5 and $2 fines. When court adjourned the city was $149 richer as a result of the enforcement of the ordinance.

In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Murphy disposed of five smoke violations by imposing a $5 fine in each instance.

FINED DESPITE HIS BADGE.

Deputy Sheriff's Shield Didn't Save Grausman from a Fine.

"I know you automobile men. You think you own the streets because you run a machine. I tell you that the City of New York is run in a lawabiding manner, and your flashing a Deputy Sheriff's badge at a traffic officer will do you no good. I will fine you $5, and I have a good mind to write to Sheriff Shea and have your badge taken from you."

Thus spoke Magistrate Krotel to Dr. Philip Grausman of 130 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was summoned to the West Side Court yesterday by Policeman Patrick Doherty of the Traffic Squad for refusing to stop at Broadway and Seventy-second Street when he held up his hand.

Trafffic was somewhat congested on Saturday evening at the junction of the two streets, and Doherty had stopped the traffic up and down Broadway while the cross street teams and autos had the right of way. Grausman did not stop as he was going south, and was halted in the middle of the cross street. He demanded the right to proceed, and, pulling his coat aside, displayed a gilt badge. Doherty then whistled for assistance, and another traffic policeman came up and a summons was served on Grausman. He paid his fine.

PRINCESS NOT TO WED.

Her Lawyer Here Also Denies That She'll Surrender Castle Nemi.

John Morris Perry of the law firm of Manice & Perry, 55 William Street, said yesterday that the report from Rome to the effect that the Princess Ruspoli, widow of Prince Enrico Ruspoli, had consented to a compromise in her suit for possession of Castle Nemi was untrue. Mr. Perry, who is the legal representative of the Princess here, said also that the report accrediting his client with intentions of remarrying in the near future is also false.

The Princess Ruspoli was formerly Miss Berry of Oakhall, Ga., and was later Mrs. Eugene Enfield Burton. Ten years ago she married Prince Ruspoli, and used part of her wealth in rehabilitating the ancestral estate. On his death, a year ago, she found that the Prince had left his entire estate to his two brothers, Don Umberto and R. Bartolomae. The Princess began suit at once. According to the cable message from Rome, she had agreed to relinquish all claim to the castle upon repayment of the sum she expended in rehabilitating it.

"It is untrue that any negotiations are on foot between the Princess and relatives of the dead Prince looking to a compromise," said Mr. Perry. "The Princess will retain the castle, which she has converted into a hospital for the benefit of the poor. Through her lawyer in Italy she has entered suit to retain control of the property, and her interests are being well guarded.

"As for the story of her probable marriage, I wish, also, to deny that. According to the report from Rome, she was yachting last Summer with an American, whom she is about to marry. The Princess spent all of last Summer at the Castle Nemi."

FOR WORKMEN'S PROTECTION

Civic Federation to Consider Means at Its Annual Meeting Here.

The National Civic Federation at its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 12, 13, and 14, will give special consideration to compensation for industrial accidents, regulation of corporations, and industrial mediation and arbitration. Men of National prominence will discuss these problems, including Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin MacVeagh, Senators Elihu Root and Albert B. Cummings, Alton B. Parker, Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont, Seth Low, W. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor for Canada; Samuel Gompers, George B. Cortelyou, John Hays Hammond, and William D. Foulke.

A proposed uniform bill on workmen's compensation will be presented along with a model safety act for uniform State legislation for the proper safeguarding of machinery, ventilation, and other provisions relating to the safety of employes of factories.

Councils of the federation organized in thirty-four States last year will be represented by delegations, and these councils will decide upon the subjects on which they will concentrate their efforts for uniform State legislation.

$1,000,000 WILL CONTEST.

Nephew Will Allege Molasses Broker Was of Unsound Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—When the will of Benjamin W. Parker of Winthrop and Boston, a millionaire molasses broker, is offered for probate in the Suffolk County Court on Jan. 12, Dr. Frederick P. Gay of the University of California, a nephew, will seek to have it set aside.

Mr. Parker died recently, and left a fortune of about $1,000,000, mostly in industrial securities. Bequests of $500 each are made to eight persons, of whom Dr. Gay is one. The income of the entire property is to go to the testator's brother, Clark Parker of Pasadena, Cal., with provisions for the holding of the property by his family after his death.

Dr. Gay, who next to Clark Parker is the nearest living relative of the testator, will contest the will on the ground, it is understood, that undue influence was exercised upon his uncle and that he was of unsound mind.

Portugal Holds New Year's Reception.

LISBON, Jan. 1.—The Provisional Government held a New Year's reception at the State Council House to-day. Thousands of citizens, officials, and army and navy officers attended and greeted President Braga and his colleagues. There were no disorders.

NO PEERS CREATED IN NEW YEAR HONORS

British Premier Apparently Did Not Favor Further Creations with the Lords Issue Unsettled.

DR. JAMESON A BARONET

Labor Man Becomes a Privy Councillor, and a London Restaurateur and Orchestral Conductor Are Knighted.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Much surprise will be occasioned by the absence of new peerages from the New Year honors issued to-night. The political prophets had predicted an unusually large list of peerages, the names of Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War; Sir Edgar Speyer, and others having been mentioned. Some conservative papers have talked of the appointment of as many as twenty or thirty new peers.

The omission is susceptible of two possible explanations. Either the King would not sanction or Premier Asquith was reluctant to recommend further creations while the difficult question relating to the House of Lords remained unsettled. Doubtless many Unionists will jump at the conclusion that the Prime Minister failed to obtain the required guarantees from the King, but it is considered more reasonable to suppose that the Government recognized the futility of creating new peers while the question of the drastic reform of the upper Chamber, with the possible abolition of the hereditary basis, was an issue.

The Premier's list of honors comprises six privy councillors, the most notable of whom are Alexander William Murray, Master of Elibank, the chief Liberal whip, and William Abraham, a member of the House of Commons for the Rhondda Division of Glamorganshire, who is the son of a working collier and himself closely identified with mining interests; nine baronets, the best known of whom are Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, member of the Federal Parliament at Cape Town, who led the famous raid on the Transvaal in 1895, in connection with the establishment of the Union of South Africa, and Charles Wright Macara, President of the Cotton Federation, and twenty-five knights. Of the latter, those most likely to strike public attention are Joseph Lyons, a well-known caterer, for services in supporting the territorial movement, and Henry J. Wood, the orchestral leader. Sidney Colvin, keeper of prints and drawings in the British Museum, is also knighted.

Otherwise the list is not of striking interest. The rewards go to political workers, officials of various kinds, and many doctors and others connected with philanthropic work. The long list of promotions in the order of St. Michael and St. George include the names of Lord Robson and A. B. Aylesworth, the Canadian Minister of Justice, in connection with the fisheries arbitration, and George P. Gibbons, Chairman of the Canadian section of the Waterways Commission, in connection with the treaty on the boundary waters of Canada and the United States.

KING CATALOGUES COINS.

Italian Monarch's Compilation Describes Those Minted by House of Savoy.

ROME, Jan. 1.—The first volume of a work by King Victor Emmanuel, entitled "Corpus Nummerum Italicorum," has just been published. It is the first general catalogue of Italian mediaeval and modern coins, with special reference to those minted by the House of Savoy. It comprises 432 pages and 42 sheets of illustrations.

Half of the proceeds from the sale of this work will be devoted to benevolent institutions, and half to the Italian Numismatic Society.

KING UPHOLDS CANALEJAS.

After an Expression of Confidence the Ministry Is Reorganized.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—King Alfonso to-day renewed his confidence in the Ministry and indorsed the programme submitted by Premier Canalejas. The Premier later reorganized the Cabinet by appointing Señor Gasset Minister of Public Works, Alfonso Castillo Minister of the Interior, and Amos Salvador Minister of Public Instruction.

The King, accompanied by the Premier and the Ministers of War and Marine, will go for a week's visit to the Melilla region on Jan. 5.

PANAMA COACHMEN STRIKE.

Foreign Drivers Object to New Ordinance, and Stop Natives Working.

PANAMA, Jan. 1.—All the foreign coach drivers in Panama went on strike to-day because of a restrictive municipal ordinance recently adopted.

The native coachman insisted upon working, but the strikers would not permit them. Many fights followed and police intervention became necessary.

BOYS ROB CASH REGISTERS.

Break Into Harlem Store and Are Caught with Money They Stole.

Arthur D. Gilbert, with a friend, went into his five and ten cent store at 162 West 125th Street early last night, and, hearing a noise in the cellar, went downstairs and seized two boys whom he found there trying to hide. They later said they were John O'Brien, 12 years old, of 58 East 125th Street, and George Carroll, 9 years old, of 235 West 143d Street.

Their pockets bulged with nickels and dimes that amounted to more than $7. Mr. Gilbert examined his thirty-one cash registers, finding them all empty. The boys admitted they had cleaned them out. The $7 represented the receipts of the fifteen minutes before closing time Saturday night, after the cash man had made the rounds of the registers. The boys had kicked in a small panel window in the front of the store just above the sidewalk. No one except a very small boy could have got through the hole thus made.

The two boys were taken to the West 125th Street Police Station, where they were locked up on the charge of juvenile delinquency. Young O'Brien, with some show of pride, declared that he was now under parole. He explained that early in December he had tired of the monotony of home life and had ventured forth into the life of Harlem's streets. He hadn't been out but a few days when, one night, he and several others were arrested in the basement of a house at 63 East 122d Street, where they had built a roaring fire to get warm by.

AKED PRAISES GREAT GIFTS.

Pastor Says Rockefeller and Carnegie Have Done Much for the World.

John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Jr., attended services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning. The son addressed the Bible class earlier, and after it was over, the entire class filed past the father and shook hands with him as he stood in the vestibule. Mr. Rockefeller was looking hale and hearty, and greeted all his old acquaintances among the congregation.

Dr. Aked in his sermon, praised both Mr. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie for their munificence in the cause of the religious ideal, saying:

"For the patriot and the Christian the New Year dawns in hope. In any other pulpit in this country I should be free to glory in a great deed, and why should I not say here what I feel? Let us all rejoice in the consecration of great wealth to the service of the religious ideal.

"When the great-hearted founder of the University of Chicago the other day made to that institution his last noble gift, he stipulated that a large part of it should be spent upon the provision of facilities for worship, for religious teaching, and religious work. He demanded that the new chapel for which his gift was intended should be built that the other buildings of the university should seem to catch their inspiration from it. He urged that through all time the life of the university should be saturated in the religious spirit. It was nobly done.

"In the same spirit let us recognize Andrew Carnegie's inspired and inspiring gift of $10,000,000 to the furtherance of international peace. It is a superb challenge to the philanthropists, the thinkers, and the rulers of the world. In all the amazing records of philanthropy there has been nothing springing from a purer motive than this gift of Mr. Carnegie's, and nothing which has promised more for the ultimate blessing of mankind.

"The world-wide organization of irrationality and crime which we call war is an anachronism, a survival of ancient barbarism, a monstrous blend of the grotesque and the idiotic and the villainous which on a narrow view would tempt one to despair of civilization. 'War is hell,' said Gen. Sherman, and he knew."

ROCKEFELLER, JR., ADVISES.

Son of Standard Oil Magnate Tells Bible Class How to be Better.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed the Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, giving the 300 or so members who listened to him advice on how to be better men.

"Society," said Mr. Rockefeller, "with the refinement of cruelty unequaled by barbarians, regards the woman who has once fallen—perhaps through no fault of her own—as damned. This is not a Christian attitude. Forget the past. I do not know but that is the best way to prepare for a better future.

"Think of the failures only for a moment. Failures should be turned into the foundations of our successes. The world talks of failure and success as though they were two separate things. That is erroneous. The dividing line is only the width of a hair. Don't feel there is one great gulf between success and failure. You may fail to accomplish a certain thing after nine determined efforts. Don't stop, then, discouraged. Continue. The tenth time you may succeed. Let us bury our failures."

New Year Orgie for Saloon Geese.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Escaping from their enclosure in the barroom of Max Bash two geese got on the buffet, broke several bottles of liquor, and consumed part of the contents. This morning the proprietor found them lying under the bar stupefied from alcoholism. It was necessary to give cold baths to sober them.

SAYS JAPAN GIVES PLOTTERS FAIR TRIAL

Consul General Finds Misapprehensions Here About Anarchists Who Aimed at Mikado's Life.

TRIED BY SUPREME COURT

Where They Get a First and Final Hearing, and the Law Permits a Secret Trial at Court's Discretion.

The arrest and trial of twenty-six anarchists in Japan seems, according to Kokichi Mizuno, Consul General of Japan, to have caused some misunderstanding in certain quarters in this country.

Misleading reports relating to the trial are, he thinks, mainly due to the so-called "protest" movement organized by their friends in this city.

In the course of an interview yesterday the Japanese Consul General said:

"Most of the defendants in question are communistic anarchists. They plotted against the life of the Emperor and members of the Imperial family, as well as to assassinate the Ministers of State. The plot was to be executed some time in the Autumn. The charges are supported by strong evidence, including the voluntary confession of the majority of the defendants, and the discovery of dynamite in their possession. Such crimes come under provision of article 73 of the Japanese criminal code, and as, according to the law, the Supreme Court only has jurisdiction over the case, trial before it must be the first and final trial.

"Japan is not the only country that has such laws. Germany has one regarding the construction of courts, the stipulations by which a plot against the life of the Emperor (actual as well as preparatory,) and high treason against the safety of the German Empire, and stipulates that the trial shall be by the Imperial Court, and that such trial be first and final. England has a precedent where a plot against the life of the Sovereign was tried and decided by the House of Lords as its special jurisdiction, besides a trial in the ordinary court.

"When the plot was unearthed, in the Province of Nagano, Japan, in May last, the Attorney General, representing the Crown, brought suit against D. Kotoku and six others upon evidence too strong to be doubted, and requested the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to designate a Judge to make preliminary investigations, as required by law. The Chief Justice accordingly ordered the Judge of Preliminary Investigations of the District Court of Tokio to proceed with the necessary investigations, and he, after trying Kotoku and his six associates, as well as those who were later indicted by the Attorney General, concluded on Nov. 15 last that all the defendants in question were guilty, and, according to criminal procedure, forwarded all records and documents to the Supreme Court for trial. The Supreme Court, after asking the opinion of the Attorney General, decided on Nov. 9 that the case should be tried by the Supreme Court, and such trial was accordingly begun, and will be concluded before long.

"In some portions of the United States," Mr. Mizuno continued, "reports were circulated and gave rise to criticism about the decision of the court to close the trial to the public. It is, however, in accordance with the law that courts exclude the general public when it deems that publicity might be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of the good morals of the public. In all classes of courts in Japan such steps were taken from time to time in ordinary cases. In other words, suspension of public trial, either by provision of law or by the decision of the court, is absolutely constitutional and in perfect accordance with the laws of the country. In such cases as the present one, which has a serious bearing on the safety of the empire and the dynasty, the court is fully entitled to and expected to see that the public safety, good order, and peace be protected by a suspension of the publicity. The trial, however, is closed only to the general public, and those who have a special interest in it, like members of the Bar Association, by special permission of the court, are allowed to hear the trial. Members of the foreign Embassies and Legations stationed in Japan are availing themselves of the special permission.

"From the beginning of the preliminary examination to the trial now being conducted the whole procedure has been in strict accordance with the constitution and established law of Japan. All the lawyers for the defendants have high reputations and standing among the members of the bar. For those of the accused who could not afford to engage lawyers the court, in accordance with the law covering such cases, has designated members of the bar to appear for them at the public expense."

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Importing - Manufacturing
Furriers

Furs Greatly Reduced in Price

Our present reductions in prices, affecting those Furs in most general use as well as the rarest, offer extremely unusual possibilities.

Our customers are assured of authoritative style, of the finest selected skins and of the highest grade workmanship—a most important advantage.

We now offer Women's Fur, Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Garments, Fur Sets, Separate Neck Pieces and Muffs, in a full range of correct new styles—also Men's Fur Coats, Auto Coats, Caps and Gloves—at lower prices than are usual so early in the Winter.

384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th and 36th Streets
Telephone: 2044 Murray Hill

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD SEVERAL IMPORTANT SALES TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), CONSISTING OF WOMEN'S CLOAKS, COLORED DRESS MATERIALS, LINENS, BLANKETS, ETC.

A SALE WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, OF WOMEN'S DRESSES AT $18.00

ALSO WOMEN'S SUITS AT THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES OF $15.00 & 25.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Thirty-fourth Street. John Forsythe Just West of Waldorf.

THE LARGEST WAIST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Our
Great January Sale
12,000 Wash Waists

The One Opportunity of the Year

Finest Scotch Madras, White and Colors,
at $2.25 Each.
Regular Price $3.50

WILL BEGIN
Tuesday Morning, January 3rd

EVERYBODY LOOKS FORWARD TO THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

22-24-26 John Forsythe West 34th St.

HOWARD & CO

Before taking inventory, and in order to reduce our large stock of NEW GOODS, including recent importations

10%

reduction from the regular price is offered on

PEARL NECKLACES DIAMOND JEWELRY
OLD ENGLISH SILVER
GOLD JEWELRY FRENCH NOVELTIES
SILVERWARE

FIFTH AVENUE and 47TH STREET

E. O'Donovan & Co.
37 West 36th St.
TEMPORARILY AT
33 West 36th St.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

Before moving to our new building we will close out our entire stock of

Gowns, Suits and Wraps
From $25 up

SALE DURING ENTIRE WEEK

PINCHOT'S LAST PLEA TO SAVE COAL LANDS

Brief Filed with Taft Says the Government's Case Was Inadequately Presented.

MAKES SPECIFIC CHARGES

Administration Cannot Avoid Responsibility by Turning Cunningham Claims Over to Court, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Gifford Pinchot and his brother, Amos, made their last effort to-day to prevent the Cunningham coal land claims in Alaska going to patent. They filed with the President an elaborate brief against the validity of the claims, and in a paper of about 10,000 words analyzed the evidence, arguing that there was abundant proof of fraud.

The Administration is blamed for having the Government's case inadequately presented by counsel, and the point of the whole paper is that the Administration can not avoid responsibility for the proper rejection of the claims by turning the matter over to the courts. Little new matter is brought out in the brief, which goes through the evidence in a dispassionate manner.

In opposing the reference of the cases to the courts, as suggested by Secretary Ballinger, the Pinchot brothers are pleading the support of many prominent members of both Houses of Congress. The President and Congress generally are opposed to Mr. Ballinger's recommendations for the sale of coal lands, instead of leasing them, and the progressive elements in both Houses refuse to believe that a case of such importance, already within the purview of Congress and the Administration, should be dodged by letting a court in the District of Columbia decide on the matter.

It is probable that the Pinchot brief will supply much ammunition for the debate that is certain to arise either on the question of disposing of the land claims or for the joint committee's report on the Pinchot-Ballinger embroglio. The brief today scarcely touches that personal phase of the question. The brief says:

The charge against the Cunningham entries is that they were made in pursuance of a fraudulent plan to acquire for a single association public coal lands in Alaska greatly in excess of the amount allowed by law. The law allowed an individual to take not more than 160 acres, and an association not more than 640 acres. The area embraced by the Cunningham claims is approximately 5,280 acres.

Outlines Alleged Conspiracy.

The device employed was to have each member of the association enter a claim in his own name, and make oath that he did so for his own sole use and benefit, whereas, in fact, all the members were acting under an agreement that when titles were secured the claims should be consolidated into one property, and operated for the joint benefit of all in equal shares.

After declaring the authors' belief that the "duty of the Executive in regard to the Cunningham claims is obvious and immediate," the brief continues:

The record in our judgment abundantly proves that the claims are illegal and that from the beginning the claimants have conspired to defraud the Government. No resort to a court or a re-hearing of the case is necessary to secure justice and protect the people's property. The case against the claimants is already conclusive. The claims should be canceled by the President forthwith.

Gifford Pinchot and his brother assert that James S. Sheridan, who was assigned to the case, "had no grasp of the case against the claimants," and that "his inexperience manifests itself through the record." They declare he had been graduated just thirteen months from law school and never had tried a case in court. Opposed to him, they declare, were eminent counsel.

"No Trustee for a private individual or corporation would venture to entrust the property in his charge to an incompetent and inexperienced attorney," says the brief in conclusion. "The people of the United States are entitled to a full and reasonably able presentation of their case."

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has forwarded to the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands a draft of the proposed legislation transferring to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals the Cunningham coal cases. He proposes that the court try the cases de novo, disregarding the case made by the General Land Office, and take new evidence if it deems such a course necessary.

The Attorney General is designated to represent the Government at such rehearing. The judgment of the court in the case would be final.

BORAH TO FIGHT LORIMER.

Ready to Challenge Investigating Committee's Report on Bribery Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Senator William Lorimer of Illinois will have to fight to hold his seat in the Senate. For many weeks it has been known that Senator Beveridge of Indiana, a retiring insurgent and a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has carefully and with doubtful approval been scrutinizing Mr. Lorimer's right to his seat. It now develops that if Mr. Beveridge as a committee member does not bring in a minority report declaring against the whitewash given Mr. Lorimer, Senator Borah of Idaho will bring in a resolution declaring the seat vacant. In this Mr. Borah will receive support from many quarters. It is intimately though unofficially stated that Senator Root is also studying the testimony as Mr. Borah has done.

Mr. Borah has reached the conclusion that there is no warrant for the findings of the sub-committee that the title of Senator Lorimer "has not been shown to be invalid by the use or employment of corrupt methods or practices." He has determined that if no minority report is made he will introduce such a resolution himself and head the fight against Lorimer on the floor of the Senate. The resolution will precipitate the bitterest kind of a struggle, and will mark a division in the Senate that will follow no political lines or leaders. Senator Burrows, a Republican, and Senator Bailey, a Democrat, share the responsibility for the committee's report, but neither can command anything like the full strength of his party on a vote on its acceptance by the Senate.

The statement by Senator Borah, who is perhaps as good a lawyer as can be found in the Senate, that the report of the committee is not borne out by the testimony which the committee is presumed to have read, places the Senate's inquisitors in a somewhat uncomfortable position. Senator Beveridge declared in the Senate that although a member of the committee, he had been given less than two days to read the testimony, which he had found an impossible task. The testimony covers 768 pages, and the other members of the committee had no more time to read it than had Mr. Beveridge. If they read it at all they will still have the task of defending their report against Borah and the other insurgent or Democratic lawyers of the Senate.

Senator Borah spent a week on the testimony, working every day, and made his position known after conferences with several other Senators, who have been similarly employed during the holidays. The line-up against Lorimer will be a strong one. Counting Beveridge—who, however, has given no intimation of his intentions—it is believed to include Cummins, La Follette, Burton, Bristow, Warner, and, perhaps, Root. None of the Senators named has made his position known, but it is certain that all have put in considerable time trying to find out what there is in the testimony upon which the committee could base its findings.

Senator Borah's declaration that he will challenge the report of the committee is the first definite statement that has been made that there will be a fight against Lorimer in the Senate. The only hope the Lorimer forces had that a discussion of the case could be stifled lay in a unanimous report by the Investigating Committee. The Senate now must say whether the committee's findings agree with the facts.

TAFT RECOGNIZES ESTRADA.

Congratulates New Nicaraguan President on His Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—President Taft to-day authorized formal recognition of the new constitutional Government of Nicaragua, following the receipt of official dispatches announcing the election yesterday of Gen. Juan J. Estrada as President.

The President also sent the following message of congratulation to President Estrada:

His Excellency, Gen. Juan J. Estrada, President of the Republic if Nicaragua, Managua.

I send your Excellency my most cordial felicitations for the new year, with which I hope will begin an era of progress, peace, and prosperity for the people of Nicaragua. I congratulate you upon your assumption of the Presidency by popular mandate, unanimously expressed through the Assembly recently elected, and I assure you, and through you the Government and people of Nicaragua, of the sincere sympathy and friendship of the Government and people of the United States in the work of regeneration, which we hope will be so successful.

I add my wishes for your own personal welfare. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The President's telegram carries with it the recognition of Estrada by the Government of the United States.

Dr. Salvatore Castrillo, who has been appointed Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, will probably be received by Secretary of State Knox this week for the formal presentation of his letter of credence.

Confirmation of Associated Press dispatches from Managua last night announcing Estrada's election reached the State Department to-day in a cablegram from Thomas F. Moffatt, the American Consul

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 1.—President Estrada to-day issued a decree, granting general amnesty to all political exiles. On his election to the Presidency yesterday the members of Congress rose to their feet and shouted "Long live Estrada!" In his inaugural address he promised that the laws would be administered for the good of all and in accordance with the proper guarantees. It is probable that in some respects the constitution will be amended, to comply with the demand for reforms, and that new laws will be promulgated.

Adam Cardenas was elected President of the Congress and Salvador Cardenas Vice President. All the Consuls, except the American representative, were present at the inauguration.

Broadway 34th Street **Saks & Company** Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

BEGINNING TUESDAY, JANUARY 3RD

Annual January Sale of Lingerie & Undermuslins

at ¼ to ⅓ below regular prices

The influx of "Sales" everywhere bears no relation whatever to an event of this sort here. They may be contemporary in their occurrence, but in all sincerity we state that this occasion with us is so minutely planned, so infinitely painstaking in all of its preliminary details, that those who participate cannot fail to be impressed with its many unusual features.

The models are absolutely exclusive. The designs were chosen months ahead and they bear witness to the good taste and discernment exercised in their selection. In the assemblage are hundreds of handmade garments—and at every quoted price are exceptional instances of beauty in designs and trimmings and superior workmanship throughout.

The Gowns—A most attractive range of models; Empire, slip-over—round or square neck, with puffs; ¾ kimono or slashed sleeves. The materials are nainsook, crepe cloth or white or colored batiste, elaborated with fine embroidery, laces and ribbons.

79c, 1.00, 1.50, 1.98, 2.98 to 10.95

The Drawers—Many new models, including motor, garter, Isabelle, Fluffy Ruffles and the conventional plain or umbrella drawers. Embroidered, lace or ribbon trimmed.

50c, 79c, 1.00, 1.50, 1.98 to 3.95

The Corset Covers—A large assortment in copies of French models; low neck, fitted or full styles, also high neck models of sheer materials, daintily trimmed.

50c, 79c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to 1.98

The Combinations—Corset Cover and Drawers or Corset Cover and Skirt, in a large variety of new shapes, Princess, French, Dagobert, butterfly, button front or back; in sheer nainsook, batiste or crepe cloth, elaborated with dainty embroideries, laces or ribbons.

1.00, 1.50, 1.98, 2.98, 3.95 to 8.95

The Chemises—Empire or Marguerite models, fitted back, skirt trimmed; of soft finish nainsook; daintily trimmed.

1.00, 1.50, 1.98, 2.98 to 3.95

The Petticoats—Soft finished cambric nainsook or lawn tops, with deep embroidered flounces, elaborate lace trimmings, beading and ribbon.

1.00, 1.50, 1.98, 2.98, 3.95 to 12.50

Bridal Sets of three pieces in new and exquisite designs

5.95, 7.95, 8.95, 10.95 to 15.00

Imported Lingerie of French & Austrian Manufacture

Exquisite models which receive their first showing to-morrow. A large range of medium-priced garments, their cost being so modest as to bring them well within the reach of all.

The trimmings include beautiful hand embroideries as well as exquisite embroidery and lace combinations

Gowns	1.98,	2.98,	3.95,	4.95 to	15.00
Drawers	1.00,	1.50,	1.98,	2.50 to	7.95
Corset Covers	1.50,	1.65,	1.98,	2.50 to	5.95
Chemises	1.00,	1.50,	1.98,	2.98 to	7.95
Combinations	2.98,	3.95,	4.95,	5.95 to	16.50
Petticoats	1.50,	1.98,	2.98,	3.95 to	25.00
Bridal Sets of 3 pieces	8.95,	9.95,	12.50,	15.00 to	49.50

Waists for Women—Annual January Sale

Including a beautiful assortment of exclusive effects in high grade chiffon, velvet or messalines, together with a most attractive showing of lingerie models for Spring of 1911

Chiffon Blouses, Messaline and Velvet Waists—Dressy or tailored models, some over fancy silks, others over net, in a large variety of models and colorings, besides black. Value 7.50, at 3.95

Lingerie Waists—Of French batiste, beautifully trimmed with real Cluny and Val. insertions. Value 4.50, at 2.98

Lingerie Waists—Of French voile, kimono model, elaborated with real Cluny, others with Val. and Venise combinations, effectively designed. Value 6.00, at 3.95

Lingerie Waists—A large variety, some trimmed with Cluny, others hand embroidered with real Irish motifs, still others daintily designed with embroidered medallions and Val. insertions. Value 3.00, at 1.98

Lingerie Waists—Effectively trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions; also daintily tucked models; a large and attractive assortment. Value 2.00; at 1.50 Value 1.50; at 1.00

Negligee Wear for Women

The Annual January Sale—at ⅓ less than regular prices

Negligee of China silk, accordion pleated, Empire model, elaborately trimmed with fine lace and ribbon in various colorings. Value 18.50, at 12.95

Albatross Negligees, Princess model, shawl collar of dotted messaline, finished with lace pleatings. Value 10.50, at 6.95

Florentine Silk Kimonos, shown in two models and a large range of designs and colorings; best quality only. Value 7.50, at 4.95

Negligee garments of fleece down, in various models. Values 3.00 & 4.50, at 1.98 & 2.98

Nightingales or Sacques of superior fleece down, in various colorings and patterns. Values 75c and 1.50, at 50c & 1.00

Albatross Nightingales in various colorings. Special at 1.98

Infants' Apparel—Annual January Sale

at ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices

High grade garments, comprising the newest and most carefully selected designs in long or short white dresses. The models are Russian, yoke, Bishop, Princess or French waists, in high or low neck. The materials are lawns, nainsooks, dotted Swiss, madrasse, cross bar or dimities. The trimmings are of fine lace, embroideries, hand embroideries or ribbons.

Long Dresses . . . . . 50c, 69c, 98c, 1.50, 1.98 to 3.95
Short Dresses . . . . . 39c, 50c, 69c, 98c, 1.98 to 3.95
Long Skirts . . . . . 39c, 50c, 1.25, 1.50 to 2.98

INITIAL SHOWING OF 1911 SPRING MODELS IN

Infants' & Children's Wash Dresses & Bloomer Suits

of gingham, madrasse, chambray or percale

Dresses—A large variety of models. Sizes 1 to 6 years . . 50c, 79c, 98c to 1.98
Bloomer Suits 79c, 98c, 1.25

C/B Corsets—the newest models

An extraordinary Sale—at less than ½ regular prices

C-B Corsets of broche batiste; a large range of the very newest and most wanted models. Value 8.00, at 3.45

C-B Corsets of imported coutil, fancy batiste or broche coutil. Models for various figures. Value 6.50, at 2.65

C-B Corsets in broche coutil or fancy batiste. An assortment of new and desirable models. Value 3.50, at 1.35

Broadway 34th Street **Saks & Company**

Annual January Sale of Wraps, Gowns and Suits for Women

Imported Model Wraps & Gowns at ⅓ to ½ less than former prices

Having served their purpose as models from which our reproductions for the season were made we have decided not to await the usual time for disposing of this beautiful collection, but to offer them now during the height of the social season. Those fortunate ones who make selections from this remarkable assortment have thus ample time ahead in which to enjoy their purchase.

The Wraps

Rose crepe and mole skin wrap	Value 500.00	Now reduced to 275.00
Violet brocade velvet wrap	Value 395.00	Now reduced to 225.00
Velour wrap with skunk	Value 300.00	Now reduced to 195.00
Brocaded black velvet with skunk	Value 300.00	Now reduced to 195.00
Green silk tapestry with white fox	Value 250.00	Now reduced to 150.00
Green crepe meteor with Australian opossum	Value 250.00	Now reduced to 125.00
Violet cloth wrap	Value 250.00	Now reduced to 145.00
Old gold tapestry wrap with skunk	Value 250.00	Now reduced to 125.00
Gray velvet wrap with skunk	Value 250.00	Now reduced to 125.00
Black embroidered velour wrap with skunk	Value 200.00	Now reduced to 145.00
Black velour wrap with raccoon	Value 185.00	Now reduced to 110.00
Rose broadcloth hand embroidered wrap	Value 150.00	Now reduced to 95.00
Peach broadcloth wrap with fox	Value 150.00	Now reduced to 95.00
Brown velvet wrap with skunk	Value 150.00	Now reduced to 95.00

The Gowns

One 3-piece dinner costume (coat and wrap)	Value 550.00	Now reduced to 285.00
One " gray velvet afternoon gown	Value 300.00	Now reduced to 175.00
One " black " " "	Value 300.00	Now reduced to 175.00
Four evening or dinner gowns	Values 250.00 to 275.00	Now reduced to 145.00
Five " " " "	Value 225.00	Now reduced to 125.00
Five " " " "	Value 165.00	Now reduced to 95.00

WE HAVE ALSO ARRANGED THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS:

2 and 3 Piece Street and Costume Suits. Values up to 100.00, at 59.00

Of hand embroidered broadcloth, fur trimmed cloth or velvet, fur trimmed satins, imported novelty material; all the styles are duplicated from foreign models.

Trimmed Velvet Suits. Value 60.00. A large selection at 39.50

Newest of the late models in fine velveteen in plain, pencil stripe or braid trimmed effects.

Tailor-made Velvet Suits. Value 29.50, at 17.00

Plain tailored models in fine velveteen, new box coat and skirt. Peau de cynge lined.

Afternoon and Evening Dresses. Values up to 55.00, at 29.50

Of crepe meteor, chiffon, velvet or cloth.

Velveteen Dresses. Values up to 35.00, at 19.50

In all velvet or chiffon combinations, tailored or fancy trimmed effects. Black or colors.

Afternoon or Street Dresses. Values up to 35.00, at 13.50

Of French serge, broadcloth, voile or silk, in tailor-made or trimmed effects.

Corduroy & Velveteen Suits

for Misses and Small Women—An extraordinary Sale of

Beautiful models, comprising some of this season's choicest creations.

100 Corduroy and Velveteen Suits—Plain or fancy tailored models, interlined and lined with peau de cygne to match. Colors: navy, brown, black or myrtle. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Value 29.50; at 19.50 | Value 45.00; at 29.50

150 Corduroy and Velveteen Dresses—Many of this season's newest models are represented in this fine assortment. Colors: navy, wine, black, olive or brown. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Value 25.00; at 15.00 | Value 39.50; at 25.00

Furs for Women—at greatly reduced prices

Involving all of our remaining novelty Coats, both original foreign models and copies of them produced in our own workrooms, together with Muffs, Scarfs and Matched Sets.

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Coat (one only), 54 inch loose model, finished with tails and paws. Former price 3,500.00 — 2,000.00

Bisam Seal Coat (one only), full length, semi-fitting model, full trimmed with natural skunk. Former price 450.00 — 300.00

Long Erminette Coat (one only), full trimmed with natural skunk and real ermine tails; Francis model. Former price 350.00 — 225.00

Short Persian Coat (one only), trimmed with fancy braid and buttons; Jungman model. Former price 265.00 — 175.00

Long Bisam Seal Coats (Chappel's dye), handsomely lined and finished. All sizes. Former price 250.00 — 165.00

Long French (Brilliant) Seal Coats, brocade lined, jewel buttons. All sizes. Former price 110.00 — 74.00

Long Coney (Erminette) Coats; some are plain, others with collars and cuffs of white Russian hare or white thibet. All sizes. Former price 75.00 — 45.00

Fur Sets; Including Muffs and Neckpieces

	Former Price	Now		Former Price	Now
Natural Hudson Bay Sable	450.00	300.00	Blended Fisher	225.00	150.00
Natural Mink (very dark)	350.00	230.00	Skunk and Adelaide Chinchilla	220.00	145.00
Natural Badger	165.00	110.00	Karakul and Adelaide Chinchilla	145.00	95.00
Blended Hudson Bay Sable	275.00	185.00	Brown Karakul	100.00	65.00

White Fox and Ermine. Former Price . . . . . 265.00 Now 175.00

Large Half Bolster Muff of natural Raccoon and animal neckpiece. Value 38.00 at 25.00

Large pillow Muff and animal Neckpiece of black wolf. Value 30.00 at 19.50

Children's Fur Sets—A reduction of ⅓ on every set now in the store.

Silk Petticoats for Women

Annual January Sale—at extraordinarily low prices

A beautiful collection of the newest styles in close-fitting models of silk jersey, messaline, taffeta, fancy plaid silk or wool jersey. Each model may be had in all colors as well as black or white.

The grades represented are the very best only and the prices are low almost beyond precedent

Value 7.00, at 3.95

Choice of these 3 styles

Silk jersey Petticoats with messaline flounce, finished with foot pleating in all silk underlay.

Messaline Petticoats with deep pleated section flounce.

Fancy plaid silk Petticoats with deep accordion pleated flounce, finished with foot ruffle.

Value 5.00, at 2.98

Choice of these 3 styles

Messaline Petticoats, deep tucked ruffle with foot pleating.

Taffeta Petticoats with combination flounce of tuckings and accordion pleating.

Wool jersey Petticoats with tailored flounce of messaline or taffeta. In black only.

CAN GO INTO STATES TO STRIKE MONOPOLY

Wickersham in Brief Claims Power for Congress Over Manufacture When Trade Is Harmed.

ARGUES ON TOBACCO TRUST

Declares Supreme Court Was Wrong In Decision for Sugar Trust In the Knight Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Strong assertion of the right of Congress to go within State lines and strike at monopoly of manufacture is a feature of the revised brief of the Government which Attorney General Wickersham will file in the suit to dissolve the Tobacco Trust. He holds that the power to regulate inter-State commerce carries with it the authority to remove conditions which would tend to nullify rules for the regulation of such commerce. Such an argument was mentioned only incidentally in the former brief; now it is emphasized.

The revised argument of the Government, which has been completed by Mr. Wickersham and his special assistant, J. C. McReynolds, starts with the premise that the will of Congress in respect to the power to regulate inter-State and foreign commerce is the supreme law, unless shown to conflict with some provision of the Constitution. The Government asserts that Congress has the power not only to indicate its will but also the power to enforce observance of it. So the conclusion is reached that if "a reasonable necessity" arises Congress may strike down by statute a thing outside of inter-State or foreign commerce that interferes with this supreme will.

In order for a "reasonable necessity" to arise, it is said in the brief that a certain nearness of relationship must exist between what the statute directly strikes and inter-State or foreign commerce. That relationship, it is acknowledged, probably is not susceptible of rigorous definition. "Mere indirect, incidental, or remote effect on commerce is not sufficient," the Government says, "but whatever, as a natural and probable consequence, will occasion material hindrance to the efficacious operation of the lawful will of Congress in reference thereto is near enough."

This reasoning is defended as not involving the assertion of Federal power generally to regulate or control production or manufature within the States. The Government says that it leaves those subjects just where they always have been and must remain—with the State Governments.

"It only asserts," explains the Government, "power to debar those engaged in production or manufacture from acts or transactions the direct and necessary consequence of which would be to nullify rules for the conduct of inter-State commerce admittedly within the power of Congress to prescribe. And this is but to say that the power is real, supreme."

From this point of view the Government contends that the majority of the court came to an erroneous conclusion in the famous Knight case, which former President Roosevelt criticised last Summer in a speech.

"There is a radical difference," says the Government, "between permitting Federal power derived from the commerce clause to operate on subjects not of commerce for the essential ends above indicated, and its restricted extension to anything affecting the same. And we submit with diffidence that failure to give adequate weight to this distinction and fully to recognize that the power to regulate commerce, for limited purposes and under the circumstances pointed out, caused the majority of the court to hold in the United States against E. C. Knight Company that the act prohibiting contracts, commissions, and monopolies in restraint of inter-State commerce did not apply to a monopoly of sugar refineries which distributed their output therein."

It is claimed by the Government that its argument disposes of the defense by the American Tobacco Company that it is engaged merely in manufacture of tobacco, over which Congress has no control.

"Congress in the Sherman act," says the Government, "has ordered the highways of inter-State commerce to be kept free of monopolies. When one is found then the court's duty is to demolish it, and whether it was built by means themselves in violation of common law or State statutes is beside the question. The well-settled rule at common law is that tendency to monopoly makes contracts or combinations unlawful, and not that the illegality of the monopoly depends upon the use of unlawful means in acquiring it."

"Of course every mere acquisition of property or business neither constitutes nor indicates a combination in restraint of trade, but we are concerned with what the present record reveals," the Government urges. "Through a series of years defendants in combination and concert have acted with the express purpose and effect of destroying competition, restraining trade, and acquiring monopolies, and as means to these ends they have acquired and are using certain properties, businesses, &c. The result is the very thing which the Sherman act was designed to prevent, and the mere fact that the transactions were in the form of acquisitions cannot be allowed to defeat the law.

It seems rather preposterous to maintain that illegal restraints of commerce must continue, because to destroy them would interfere with the conduct of business in ways satisfactory to those violating the law. The statutes ultimate object is to insure the possibility of competitive conditions; and unlawful combinations or monopolies interfering therewith should be removed. This being done in the future as in the past those acting within the law may be relied on to conduct all commerce necessary to meet the demands of the public."

It is believed the arguments in the Tobacco case will begin. The Standard Oil and the corporation tax arguments will follow. About three days will be required for each.

FIGHT TO KEEP ARMY POSTS.

Cities and States Where They Are to be Abandoned Appeal to Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The policy of reducing the number of army posts is meeting with opposition in every State and town where one is established. President Taft is receiving letters and telegrams and personal calls from Kentucky and Ohio Congressmen, all protesting against the abandonment of Fort Thomas. Cincinnati is especially anxious to keep troops at the post there.

It is expected that Buffalo will be the next town to urge the necessity of having an army post in her vicinity, as it is the intention to abandon either Fort Porter or Fort Niagara, possibly both. There are more than 150 army posts scattered over the country.

In European countries it is the practice to quarter troops near large cities, usually in quadrangle buildings in city blocks. Officers are privileged to rent houses where they wish. The maintaining of troops in this way is much cheaper than our system.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is convinced of the value of the European system, and will try to introduce it in this country in the next few years.

Broker Hurt in a Taxicab Crash.

Xavier Niess, a broker, of 118 West Fifty-eighth Street, was on his way home in a taxicab early yesterday morning, when at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue another taxicab crashed into the rear of his machine. The glass was shattered, and he was cut about the face and head. Mr. Niess went to the New York Athletic Club, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, of which he is a member, and from there was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where the bits of glass were extracted. He was then able to go home.

WED A WEEK AFTER MEETING.

Couple Steal a March on Another Bride and Bridegroom.

By their marriage at the Hotel Majestic in Central Park West yesterday afternoon, Samuel F. Friedman of Cincinnati and Miss Tillie Tieman of 144 West Fourth Street stole a march on Miss Tieman's close friend, Miss Rebecca Epstein of 329 Madison Street and Solomon Frank, former Superintendent of a cloak and suit house, who is a cousin of Mr. Frank.

Miss Tieman and Mr. Friedman became man and wife about seven hours before Miss Epstein became Mrs. Frank, which was entirely contrary to the original plan.

Mr. Frank and Miss Epstein made up their minds to marry quite a while ago. They asked Mr. Friedman to be best man and Miss Tieman to be maid of honor. Mr. Friedman came on from Cincinnati. On the evening of Saturday, Dec. 24, he and Miss Tieman met for the first time at the home of Mr. Frank at 221 East Broadway. They became good friends, but no one suspected that they would be engaged, least of all, married, and before Miss Epstein and Mr. Frank. Not until after their visit to the City Hall, where they obtained a marriage license, did they take their friends into their confidence.

Thus it came about that at their wedding in The Majestic yesterday afternoon Miss Epstein was maid of honor and Mr. Frank best man, while in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Friedman were the attendants at the wedding of Miss Epstein and Mr. Frank.

Later the two couples left for their honeymoon in the South. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Friedman will make their home in Cincinnati. Mr. Frank and his bride will live in New York.

Mr. Frank is a brother of State Deputy Attorney General Jacob Frank and a brother of Louis J. Frank, Superintendent of Beth Israel Hospital.

PICTURE SUGGESTED CRIME.

Three Men Hold Up Another After Seeing It Done on a Moving Film.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 1.—After attending a moving picture theatre in this city, where they said they witnessed a Western hold-up, three young men, who said they were William Kilpatrick, Paul Swen, and Adolph Swen, decided to reproduce the scene they had witnessed in real life. They lay in wait at Bayway and the Long Branch Railroad, a lonely spot in the outskirts of this city, for William Kobble of 448 Grier Avenue. Jumping on Kobble, they took his wallet, containing two twenty-dollar bills. Then they stole his watch, and left him battered and bleeding on the road.

The three wore handkerchiefs as masks, but Kobble recognized one of them and described him to the police. Later Detective Sergeants Murphy, Matson, and Mulcahey and Detective O'Brien met the three in a saloon where they were spending their loot.

NEW SHRUBS FOR BROADWAY.

Park Commissioner Stover has announced that the work of beautifying Broadway from Sixtieth Street to 110th, by planting shrubs in the pakway in the middle of the thoroughfare, would be begun immediately. Many complaints have been received by the Park Department in regard to the neglected condition of the parkway.

It is also proposed to replace the dead trees in Washington Square Park, Bryant Park, Cooper Square, and Central Park with hardy Norway sugar and silver maples. If any trees are left over they will be planted on the west side of Morningside Parkway, from 110th to 116th Street. After the expense of this work is met Commissioner Stover will have an unexpended balance of hand of $2,000 out of his yearly appropriation.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

Spring, 1911

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Representing the foremost manufacturers of Europe and America in the latest weaves and colors for the coming season.

Complete assortments of single and double widths of Printed Foulard, Satin Janus, Marquisette, Chiffon Cloth, Crepe Charmeuse, Meteor, Washable Silks and Metal Novelties.

Commencing Tuesday, January the 3d.

2,500 yards of Liberty Dress Satin, in a complete assortment of Spring colors. Also White, Cream and Black.

75c per yard

DRESS TRIMMINGS. *In Both Stores.*

Many exclusive designs in Trimmings and Tunics for Ball and Dinner Gowns.

Bands and Ornaments in Crystal, Gold, Pearl, Jet or Colored Beads. Metal Lace in Bands, Edges and All-overs.

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

Colored and Black Dress Fabrics.

The newest weaves, such as Plain and Novelty Serge, Diagonal, Wool Natte, Scotch, Irish and French mixed fabrics in Black, White and Grise colors.

Commencing Tuesday, January the 3d.

10,000 yards of Black Wool Voile, crisp finish. 85c per yard

WASHABLE DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

The latest Foreign Novelties, many exclusive designs. Bordered and Embroidered Swiss Muslin, Marquise, Voile, Printed Tulle, White and Colored Plumetis, Irish Dimity, Printed French Voile, French Organdie, Bordered Silk and Cotton Novelties, Bordered Scotch Zephyrs, Irish, French and Italian Linen, Scotch Gingham and Madras.

Commencing Tuesday, January the 3d.

25,000 yards of Scotch Gingham in a large variety of color combinations, stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors.

15c per yard

value 25c

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

Leipzig, Nicolaistr. 24.

ESTABLISHED 1863

H. Jaeckel & Sons

Furriers and Importers

Nos. 16, 18 and 20 West 32d St. *Bet. 5th Ave. and Broadway*

(OUR ONLY ADDRESS)

Clearance Sale

Our Entire Collection of

Manufactured Furs

will be offered at

Greatly Reduced Prices

including a number of

Exquisite French Models

in

Caracul and Hudson Seal

At ½ price.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

ANNUAL SALE

Shirtwaists, Muslin Underwear and Linens.

Commencing Tuesday, January the 3d.

SHIRTWAISTS. *In Both Stores.*

100 dozen Tailored Waists, of figured Madras. Made in workrooms on the premises. 1.25

200 dozen Lingerie Waists,—the latest models. Made of sheer fabrics, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Also plain tucked models.

1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.25 to 3.50

The regular stock includes a large variety of dainty models, trimmed with laces and embroideries. At moderate prices.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. *In Both Stores.*

French Lingerie.

A large Importation, made of the finest fabrics, trimmed with rare laces combined with choice hand-embroidery. Especially designed for James McCreery & Co.

Night Gowns. 1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50 to 3.50
Chemises.....95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 " 3.50
Drawers.....95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.95 " 2.75
Corset Covers.....1.25, 1.50, 1.75 " 2.75
Petticoats.....4.50, 5.75 and 6.50
Combination Drawers and Corset Covers.. 2.95, 3.75, 4.75 and 6.50
Combination Skirts and Corset Covers... 2.95, 3.75, 4.75 and 6.50
Sets.....5.00, 7.50, 8.00 to 15.50

Domestic Underwear.

An unusual assortment in the latest and exclusive models, trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries. Made of the best quality of material.

Night Gowns..95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 to 5.50
Chemises.....95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 " 3.50
Skirts.....95c, 1.25. 1.50, 2.00 " 2.95
Drawers .....50c, 75c, 95c, 1.25 " 1.75
Corset Covers..50c, 75c, 95c, 1.25 " 1.75
Combination Drawers and Corset Covers 95c, 1.45, 1.75, 1.95 to 3.25
Combination Skirts and Corset Covers.... 95c, 1.45, 1.75, 1.95 to 3.50
Princess Slips..2.00, 2.50, 2.75 and 3.25

PETTICOATS. *In Both Stores.*

10 dozen Black Woolen Jersey Skirts, with messaline ruffle. 4.50

10 dozen Black Silk Jersey Skirts, with messaline ruffle. 6.50

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. *In Both Stores.*

Satin Damask Table Cloths, many new exclusive designs.

2 x 2 yards.....1.75 and 3.00
usual prices 2.50 and 4.00
2 x 2½ yards.....2.35 and 4.00
usual prices 3.25 and 5.00
2 x 3 yards.....2.75 and 5.00
usual prices 3.75 and 6.00
2¼ x 2¼ yards.....3.00 and 4.50
usual prices 4.50 and 6.50
2½ x 2½ yards.....3.25 and 5.50
usual prices 4.00 and 5.50
Napkins to match.....
1.85, 2.75 to 5.50 doz.
usual prices 2.75, 3.75 to 6.50
Pure Linen Huckaback Towels.....
2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and 5.50 doz.
usual prices 2.50, 3.00, 4.25 and 7.00
Hemstitched Linen Sheets.....
3.25, 4.50, 6.00 and 7.00 pair
usual prices 4.50, 6.00, 7.50 and 9.00
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.....
90c, 1.25 and 1.50 pair
usual prices 1.20, 1.50 and 2.00
Hemmed Muslin Sheets, heavy quality.
59c, 69c, 75c, 85c and 95c each
usual prices 75c, 80c, 90c, 1.00 and 1.10
Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases.....
17c, 19c, 21c and 23c each
usual prices 21c, 24c, 27c and 30c

Decorative Linens.

Trimmed with French hand-made Cluny laces.

Centre Pieces.....
2.50, 3.50, 4.50 and 7.50 each
Doylies .....3.00, 5.00 " 9.00 doz.
Scarfs.....5.00, 6.00 " 8.00 each

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

Burnham & Phillips

High Class Custom Tailors

Will begin their regular Semi-Annual Sale

Tuesday, January 3d

comprising entire range of high grade imported and domestic fabrics, at

25% to 33⅓% Reduction.

Nassau Street, below Beekman

Grande Maison de Blanc

Announce Their

Annual Discount Sale

of

Household Linens

Beginning Tuesday, January 3.

Attention is directed that all linens are our regular goods, and are sold during January at reduced prices to effect a clearance of stock.

French Underwear

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

Discounts from 30 to 50%

Gowns,	2.50	3.50	4.50	6.00
Chemises,	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.50
Drawers,	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50
Corset Covers,	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50
Combinations,			6.00 to 30.00	

Attractive Bridal Sets at Very Low Prices.

308 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

Commencing

Tuesday, January 3d, 1911

Our Annual Sale

of

Muslin Underwear

During the months we have devoted to the preparation of this important Annual Event, it has been our purpose not only to improve upon the high standard of excellence, but to surpass the splendid values of former years.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

NOTICE

30 days more will close this sale

It is the last opportunity to obtain the greatest values in high-grade jewelry ever offered the buying public.

33⅓% Discount

on the stocks of

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON

(Formerly Randel, Baremore & Billings)

and

ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.

(Formerly of 5th Avenue & 40th Street and Broadway & Maiden Lane)

This stock consists of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds in exquisite settings of modern design. Also gold and silverware, watches, bronzes and clocks.

Fixtures in this store which cost originally $70,000 will be sold to the best offer at the close of the sale.

Chester Billings & Son's Store

5th AVENUE, AT 34th STREET

THE POETS' CIRCLE AND SYNDICATE OPEN

Whether Its Members May Read Their Poems to Each Other Is Not Yet Decided.

MAY BE TRIED IN THE DARK

But Anyway Poetizing Is to Have a Boost, with Possible Lucrative Results to Minor Bards.

To bring the poets and the lovers of poetry together, to stimulate the public appreciation of that neglected art, these and other things make up the purposes of the Poetry Society of America which, suggested nearly a year ago at a salon held in the apartment of Isaac L. Rice, at the Ansonia, has been gradually and quietly—almost stealthily, in fact—organizing and taking form ever since. Last Wednesday the first official meeting was held in the shape of a dinner of 150 covers, set in the galleries of the National Arts Club in Gramercy Park. It has taken form, but not enough to make it formal or rigid, which would be dreadfully unpoetic. The leading spirits of the movement hope it will remain so flexible as to be adapted to whatever needs may arise and leave room for endless experiment.

"With Oscar Wilde, I say the best government for artists is no government at all," George Sylvester Viereck explained yesterday to a TIMES reporter who wanted to know all about the organization. Mr. Viereck is associate editor of Current Literature, but on the side he is Secretary pro tem. of the Poetry Society—pro tem because he intends to resign before long, lacking, he confesses, "the secretarial mind." It is whispered among the inner circles that his successor will be Jessie Rittenhouse, who once wrote a book all about the "Younger American Poets," in which she said many pleasant things about Clinton Scollard, Madison Cawein, Lizette Woodworth Reese, and other poets who appear among the charter members of the society.

It is expected that there will be wide divergence of opinion as to which aspect of the society should receive the greatest emphasis, and Mr. Viereck, whom Shaemas O'Sheel has called the "human March wind," predicts hopefully that there will be "lots of fights."

"There will be strife among the poets," he said, "but the strife will be of the stimulating, the ennobling kind."

Then he said something about the "strife of the minstrels," a literary reference that passed quite over the reporter's head.

According to Mr. Viereck, there will be an inner circle of poets, a rather more intimate grouping of the craftsmen themselves, and then an outer circle of lovers of poetry. It will be inevitable that the chief activity will arise from the inner group, but the whole plan is so perfectly flexible that everybody can do pretty much as he or she wants.

Mr. Viereck is rather afraid that some will insist on having gatherings for the reading of poetry aloud. Now poems bore him, he confesses, and long ones would be terrible. Still, it has been proposed that the poems be read anonymously, that they might have the more impartial criticism, and there has been one suggestion that they try the reading of verse in darkened rooms. This, it would seem, has been tried abroad, and is said to be lots of fun.

Syndicating the Product.

Another plan for activity on the part of the organization is the institution of a committee to pass on poems submitted to the society, either by its members or by the uninitiate. Those really worth while, it is suggested, shall be offered to certain newspapers for free publication. In this way, according to Edward J. Wheeler, the Chairman pro tem., the society hopes to find an immediate audience for poets who have something vital to say and who do not care to wait from six months to six years to see it published in a magazine. The society would thus give young and unknown poets of worth a chance to become known, to be heard, and to "enlarge the circle of appreciative readers of poetry and bring it, perhaps, a little closer to the active life of the present and its themes." The Springfield Republican, The Boston Transcript, The Charleston News and Courier, The Chicago Evening Post, The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and The New Orleans Times-Democrat have already agreed to co-operate in this matter.

This interested the reporter and he wanted to put a hypothetical question to Mr. Viereck.

"Suppose that a maid servant in a West Newton, Mass., household should write an—"

"Ode to the Nightingale?" suggested Mr. Viereck. "Well, probably, we'd find a way to have her become a member of the society. But we don't want cranks, we don't want doggerel and we don't want too much organization. Groups of poets in Indiana and Tennessee have written asking eagerly for permission to establish branches, but we say that the society is national, and that wherever a few of the members gather for intellectual and artistic communion, that is the Poetry Society of America in meeting assembled, and such a gathering would be an aspect of its activity."

Intellectual Centring.

It is the society as an intellectual centre that appeals rather more strongly to the Secretary pro tem. The need for such a centre, such an objectification, he feels most keenly.

"Why, people from other lands come here and ask, 'Where does one meet your intellectual aristocracy?'" he remarked. "And what can we say? Martin's? Mouquin's? No, we can point to the Poetry Society of America. Why, the other night at our dinner an Irishman said that this was the first time he had felt at home in America."

That dinner the charter members of the society found altogether satisfactory. The speakers were Dr. Richard Burton, Professor of Literature at the University of Minnesota, about whom Miss Rittenhouse wrote a piece in her book; Percy Mackaye, the poet and dramatist; Edwin Markham, the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, and the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, American delegate from the Gaelic League of Ireland. Among the guests were Prof. Curtis Hidden Page of Northwestern University, Prof. William P. Trent of Columbia, and Hudson Maxim.

They hoped to have George E. Woodberry with them, but he is on the other side of the Atlantic, and could only send a letter, which was read aloud to the diners assembled.

"Though I am not much given to public appearances and dislike to make them," he wrote to Mr. Wheeler, "I dare say I should have braved disaster yet once more in the company you name had I been at home, for I am truly sympathetic with your movement in behalf of our poetry today, as well as the honor of the poetry of the past and of the things in life that poetry cherishes. The discouragement of all our literature except fiction seems to be very great and a misfortune to the country, unless indeed it means to be content to be a country without a literature.

Scant Respect for Literature.

"The decline in respect for literature, even since I was a boy, is very marked, and indeed it seems to me that less honor is paid to it and less fostering done for it than in almost any European nation. I am no believer in the power of even genius to survive by itself, and we have to be content with forces less than genius. We want an environment where ordinary literary work may be maintained as part of the civilization of the country, as in France or England or Italy, and it seems to me we do not have it, either for poetry or criticism or the essay. I know I am a dismal pessimist about it, but where a temperament so invincibly sanguine as mine shows signs of shadows there is some probability that eclipse is about one way or another.

"I did not mean to write you so long a note, but my thoughts have led me on. I only want to explain why I am truly interested in this new effort to concentrate and to insist on some public attention, if it can be had by fair means, for such an object. The English society of a similar aim seems to be working intelligently and with some effect in securing attention for the younger and minor writers; they help to make them known. It is very difficult for a new member, however excellent, to obtain attention, except by a sensation."

Charter Poets.

Here is a list of the charter members of the Poetry Society of America:

Gertrude Atherton, Elsa Barker, Anna Hempstead Branch, Richard Burton, Will Carleton, Bliss Carman, Madison Cawein, John Vance Cheney, Leon Dabo, Olive Tilford Dargan, Florence Wilkinson Evans, Theodosia Garrison, Richard Le Gallienne, Julian Hawthorne, Robert Mackay, Edwin Markham, Josephine Peabody Marks, Joaquin Miller, Hugo Munsterberg, Curtis Hidden Page, Lizette Woodworth Reese, Cale Young Rice, Muriel Rice, Isaac L. Rice, Jesse Rittenhouse, G. Santayana, Clinton Scollard, Frank Dempster Sherman, George Sterling, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Charles Hanson Towne, J. T. Trowbridge, Henry Van Dyke, George Sylvester Viereck, Edward J. Wheeler, William Cleaver Wilkinson, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Robert Yard.

Among those who have joined the society, for which at present there are no dues, are Miles M. Dawson, Talcott Williams, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Alexander Harvey, Leonard D. Abbot, John Butler Yeats, Reginald Wright Kaufman, Arthur Guiterman, Witter Bynner, Ephiphanius Wilson, Hyacinth Smith of Ognuquit, Me., and Michael Monahan, editor of The Papyrus. Thomas S. Jones, Jr., the Utica poet, responded in this wise:

"It would be my greatest pleasure to become an active member in the association and to help in all ways possible that most beautiful art I have so loved all my life."

Birth of a Great Idea.

The way the whole thing started is shown in a brief notice, signed by Mr. Markham, Mr. Viereck, Mr. Wheeler, and the Rices, that was circulated among some of the literary fraternity nearly a year ago. Here it is:

At a recent social meeting at the home of Isaac L. Rice, publisher of The Forum, a discussion came up that may be of interest to you. Mention was made of the fact that in London and in Paris there are societies for the recital and discussion of original poems, and it was suggested that a similar organization should be started in New York.

For the further consideration of this interesting suggestion you are invited to attend a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, in the Ansonia, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 22. We hope to have at that meeting some light on the methods pursued by the London and Paris societies, and to take steps toward the establishment of a similar society here if such a course seems to meet with approval.

Stimulation for Poets.

Not long afterward the temporary committee of organization outlined the purposes of the society in the following statement, which was circulated among craftsmen and poetry readers alike:

It is believed that such an organization will secure for the art of poetry fuller public recognition as one of the important forces in a higher civilization. All the sister arts—painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the drama—have their own organizations, and to that fact is due, in some degree at least, the recognition given to those seriously engaged in these arts. There seems to be no good reason why the art of poetry, which many of us believe to be the highest of all arts, should not embody itself in a visible organization and why such a body, if made truly representative, should not have an influence at least equal with that exerted by other similar organizations.

It is believed that such an organization would kindle a fuller and more intelligent appreciation of poetry. There have been innumerable societies organized around some poet's personality—Shakespeare societies, Browning societies, Dante societies, &c.—in the study of the particular poet to whom the society was dedicated. But the Muse of poetry is greater than any of her devotees. It is time for an organization to be dedicated to her, to stimulate interest and study, not of this or that particular poet alone, but of the art itself and all its masters.

It is hoped that an organization of this kind would stimulate the production of high-class poetry. The poetic impulse is instinctive and ineradicable, but the communication of that impulse by means of poetic expression is, as we all know, a difficult art, the mastery of which requires painstaking practice and study. There is no other art to-day so free from the taint of commercialism, none followed so exclusively for the love of the art itself. By securing a better public attitude toward poetry and a more intelligent appreciation of it an organization of this kind will inevitably stimulate a better class of work, and in a measure direct public attention to worthy productions of young writers who give evidence of the true divine fire. Recognition of worth by such a society would in itself be a prize to be eagerly sought and long cherished.

The nature of the proceedings of such a society must be a matter largely of evolution. It is the idea of the present committee that the monthly meetings should be in the main informal, the discussion to be started, perhaps, by a prepared paper or a talk on some assigned subject or the reading of a poem. The programme for quarterly meetings attended by the auxiliary members would doubtless need to be prepared with some care. The main point in maintaining interest in the proceedings of such a society lies in securing the right kind of membership, and in a careful elimination from all programmes of poems too long or too academic or too commonplace to be appropriate for that purpose.

Mr. Viereck said the other day that they would try to be a little exclusive, one of his ideas is for an annual festival for the reading of prize poems—like the flower festivals of Cologne.

BARSE QUITS THE WALDORF.

Will Manage a New Baltimore Hotel When It Is Completed.

At the stroke of midnight which ushered in the New Year yesterday William H. Barse severed his connection with the Waldorf-Astoria, where he has been the assistant manager for the last twelve years, to take over the management of the new Hotel Emerson, which Capt. Isaac E. Emerson is building in Baltimore.

Officials connected with the management of the Waldorf-Astoria assembled in Room 116 at midnight, where Oscar presented to Mr. Barse a handsome gold watch and chain, with gold pencil case attached, on behalf of his associates. After the speeches had been made Mr. Barse's health was drunk.

TIDAL WAVE OF WINE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Hotels and Restaurants Report the Largest of All Watch Night Celebration Sales.

VINTAGES IN DEMAND, TOO

Cracked Ice and Soda Water One of the Popular Demands Yesterday, One Manager Said.

Hotel and restaurant managers said yesterday that the consumption of champagne on New Year's Eve had, if anything, shown an increase over previous years. They had not had time to make exact comparisons in figures, but a rough estimate showed that it would be in favor of this year against its predecessor, it was said.

The neighborhood of Times Square saw the floodtide of it. The Hotel Astor sold 4,000 bottles of wine, while the Knickerbocker, Murray's (in West Forty-second Street), Louis Martin's, Rector's, Shanley's, and Shanley's new restaurant at Foryt-third Street and Seventh Avenue averaged about 3,500 bottles each. The Plaza and the Café Martin averaged about the same number, while the Waldorf-Astoria, where 6,000 men and women supped, sold fully 5,000 bottles.

At the principal hotels the guests were allowed to select their own beverages. These included Rector's, the Martinique, St. Regis, Gotham, Belmont, Manhattan, Netherlands, Savoy, Holland House, Ritz-Carlton, Wolcott and others, but at the Café Martin, Café Madrid, Churchill's and the Café des Beaux Arts it was a strictly champagne supper, and many of the revellers did not leave off their festivities until 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Skinner, one of the managers of the Plaza, said yesterday that the wine steward reported that he had served more vintage wines on New Year's Eve than ever before, showing that Americans by traveling in Europe were becoming critical in their taste and were no longer satisfied with the bare name of the brand of champagne, but wanted to know the vintage, which, of course, made wine drinking more expensive than before.

One hotel manager caustically observed that the orders for cracked ice and soda water all yesterday almost equaled the demand for wine on the previous evening. The manager of a well-known restaurant in Times Square, who has had many years' experience in the uptown supper district, did not agree with the general consensus of opinion among the hotel and restaurant men as to the increase in the sale of champagne on New Year's Eve.

"It is true," he said, "that the consumption of wine last night was probably greater than it was a year ago, but it was far below the estimate of three years ago. I used to consider that every man and woman spending from five to seven hours in the restaurant would consume two quarts of wine, but that day has passed. Either they don't wish to spend the money or those who go out on New Year's Eve have become more abstemious in their habits. I should think that there were close upon 100,000 persons at supper in restaurants at midnight, but I don't believe that anything like 100,000 quarts of champagne were consumed. Many of the wine stewards who counted the empties this morning were suffering from brain fag from the efforts of the previous night, and erred in their calculations."

DECRIES NEW YEAR'S ORGIES.

More Wasted on Drink Than Goes to Charity in a Year, Dr. Wise Says.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise addressed the members of the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning on "The Duties and Dangers of Youth." Without mentioning Collector Loeb by name, Rabbi Wise referred to the case of "a prominent public man" who had been kept out of a prominent city club because he had a Jewish name. The indulgence and extravagance of New Yorkers on New Year's Eve was decried, and the young were urged to enter politics for the service that is in it, and Dr. Wise added that the corruption in local politics was due to the fact that so many young men ask regarding public life, "What is there in it for me?"

In beginning his address Dr. Wise said he was going to treat more of the dangers to the strong, of those in affluence and plenty, and less of the dangers that surround the weaker, poorer ones of the world.

As an example of the ideal, Dr. Wise cited the clause in Andrew Carnegie's Peace Fund bequest which states that the executors, when war has been abolished, shall set themselves toward the banishment of the next greatest evil. Dr. Wise then spoke of the revelers on New Year's Eve. He said:

"I can't help thinking that more money was expended last night in eating, drinking, and carousing than is contributed in a year to the three great charity organizations of New York City. Think of the waste."

A CHANCE FOR A RICH MAN.

Tolstoy Agent Here to Sell the Count's Estate—Hopes Carnegie Will Buy It.

Michael Kouminsky is here for a ten days' visit from Aussia to try to find a wealthy American willing to purchase 300 hectares of land left by his uncle, the late Count Tolstoy. The idea of the Count's four sons is that sixty hectares (a hectare is 2,471 acres) should be set aside by the purchaser as a site for a little colony where a university, a library and a theatre could be erected as a memorial to Tolstoy. On the remaining 240 hectares of land the purchaser could erect o city or anything else that the Russian Government might approve of.

In speaking with a TIMES reporter yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Mr. Kouminsky said that he was writing to Andrew Carnegie for an appointment and hoped that the philanthropist would see his way to purchase the estate.

"Why did you come to America to look for a purchaser?" he was asked.

"Because Tolstoy was a cosmopolitan and a lover of freedom which exists in the United States. The Russian Government would purchase the estates willingly, but a bill would have to be passed for that purpose by the Duma, and among the 400 members there might be some small minority who would not be in accord with the late Count's views of life and writings and they would naturally oppose such a bill."

Mr. Kouminsky added that he would return to Russia at once if Mr. Carnegie or any other wealthy American agreed to buy the property.

"What will you do if no purchaser comes forward?" he was asked.

"I shall send a telegram to Russia at once so that a bill can be put before the Duma and have it included in this year's budget."

RABBITS RUIN KANSAS TREES.

Fruit Growers Considering Means of Destroying the Pests.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, held here last week, it was stated that rabbits, the greatest menace to the fruit growers of Kansas, are destroying thousands of young trees by gnawing the bark from the base of the tender trunks. Wrapping trees with hay, or straw, or newspapers, works fairly well as against the cottontail, but offers poor protection from the jack rabbit of the plains.

The orchard men declare that jack rabbits are multiplying in Central and Western Kansas. In some of the counties a bounty is paid for jack rabbit scalps, and hundreds of poor families in the cities enjoyed a jack rabbit dinner for Christmas and the New Year. The animals are fat and tender, and young ones are preferable to chicken. During the last month rabbit has been served in many leading hotels as a specialty.

Two methods have been adopted for getting rid of the rabits. One of these is to trap them at night. The other is the popular rabbit drive. Generally the men divide into squads and contest for a supper to be paid for by the the side bringing in the fewest rabbits.

The bounty on rabbit ears paid by Gray County, recalls the bounty paid on gophers in Wallace and Greeley Counties in 1894. The former county paid the bounty on scalps, while Greeley County paid it on gopher tails. The boys along the county line traded gopher tails for scalps, and realized 10 cents on each gopher. A five-cent bounty was paid on rabbit ears also, and rabbits and gophers were so plentiful that many families made their living from hunting. So much bounty money was claimed that Wallace County resorted to scrip payment, and this became so plentiful that its value dropped to 50 cents on the dollar. The county finally tried to repudiate the scrip, and in suits fought to the highest court, it succeeded after five or six years of expensive litigation.

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Some GIMBEL PRICES on WOMEN'S APPAREL

While the January White Sale is dominating most of our advertising announcements, we wish to keep before the eyes of New York women some of the remarkable values in these great garment sections. Before buying elsewhere, we request only that you protect your own interest by carefully COMPARING the purchase in mind with GIMBEL STYLE, QUALITY and PRICES. The estimate of "original value" may vary in different stores. Your decision will, of course, be made upon the basis of what quality and style you secure AT THE PRICE YOU PAY. Here are groups that challenge comparison with any to be found in New York City:

An Important Group of Furs

Hudson Seal Coats (French dyed coney); plain models at $67.50 and $77.50. Trimmed with other fur at $87.50 and $125.
Karakul Coats (Leipzig dyed skins) at $47.50, $75 and $95.
Pony Coats at $47.50, $72.50 and $95.
Persian Lamb Coats, in new models; 42 inches long at $175; 36 inches long, $145. XXXX quality—36 inches long, $175; 40 inches long, $195; 50 in. long, $295.

MUFFS
$12.50 and $15 — Black or Blue Wolf — $12.50 and $15
$17.50 — Pointed Wolf — $17.50
$19.50 and $23.50 — Natural Raccoon — $15 and $19.50
$32.50 and $37.50 — Natural Skunk — $12.50 and $35
SCARFS
Third floor

Rearranged Prices on Velvet Suits and Dresses

Velvet Suits in two and three-piece models at $39.50, originally $49 to $59.
Velvet and Corduroy Suits at $29.50, originally $45 and $49.
Velvet Suits at $22, originally $35 and $39.
Eighty-five, in all, of these Suits—all sizes and colors in the lot.
Velvet Dresses at $22, originally $35 to $49.
Velvet Dresses at $15, originally 25 to $32.
150 of these Dresses, including all sizes and colors.
White Serge and Linen Suits, for Southern wear, also Frocks of French crepe marquisette and imported voile, and eyelet dresses ---in a variety of delightful new models; $1.35 to $15. Third floor

Eight Advantageous Groups of Women's Coats

Group I—Street Coats of mixtures and plaids, and Polo Coats at $10, originally $17.50.
Group II—English Tweed Coats, for steamer or motor; $15, originally $25.
Group III—Coats of black or blue serge or cheviot, at $25, originally $35 to $45.
Group IV—Seal Velour Coats, cut like seal garments, at $19.75; some with Russian shawl collar at $25.
Group V—Imported Black Velour Coats, full-length, satin-lined, at $39.75, originally $49.50.
Group VI—Imported Black Velour Coats, trimmed with braid and satin, or with satin band, at $45, originally $52.50.
Group VII—Evening Coats in all shades at $22.50, originally $31.50.
Group VIII—Evening and Street Wraps of broadcloth, velveteen and satin; hand-embroidered or satin-trimmed, $39.50, originally $45 to $75.
Also all Paris Model Wraps at $95 to $195, originally $195 to $325; and Imported Fur-trimmed Street Coats at $75 to $95, originally $115 to $210. Third floor

ALL WEEK Concert at 11 A. M. Opera "Il Trovatore" at 2:30 EIGHTH FLOOR

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One-fourth to One-half less
THAN ACTUAL VALUES
FUR SETS REDUCED
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Natural Opossum..... " 60, " 35
Pointed Fox..... " 100, " 50
Black Fox..... " 100, " 50
Mink..... Value $200, now $125
Hudson Bay Sable.. " 450, " 225
Russian Sable..... " 1000, " 500
FUR COATS REDUCED
White Rabbit..... Value $100, now $50
Caracul..... " 100, " 60
Caracul..... " 175, " 100
Dyed Coney, Raccoon trimmed..... " 125, " 85
Hudson Seal..... " 275, " 175
Seal, natural sable trimmed..... " 1000, " 500
Mink..... " 1400, " 700
Men's Automobile Raccoon Coats.....$50
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The New York Times

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STRIKES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

What occurred on the Staten Island ferryboats on Friday was, in a small way, precisely what has happened several times in France during the past year. Strikes have taken place among the postmen, among the electricians, and among the railway men, all engaged, directly or indirectly, in employment under the Government. It is interesting to see how the French Premier, M. BRIAND, proposes to protect the public, without injury to the real rights of the workers.

The first step is in the direction of prevention. Recognizing that most of the grievances of employés arise from needless misunderstanding, the Premier provides, in the law just laid before Parliament, that there shall be periodic conferences, in each department of each branch of public service, between fairly chosen representatives of the employed and representatives of the Government as employer. These, it is hoped, will tend greatly to reduce the causes of friction. Should they fail, differences are referred first to local joint committees of employés and Government representatives, then to a central committee of conciliation, and finally, if necessary, to an arbitral court, the decisions of which will have the force of law. Underlying the whole system, however, is the definite principle that complete abandonment of work by persons in the public service is essentially offensive against the vital rights of the community and can and should be prevented or punished as mutiny would be in the army.

The principle is logical in France. The employés of the Government, in return for the surrender of their freedom of action in regard to striking, have definite, substantial, and enduring compensation in their practical security of tenure and in the pensions to which they are entitled. The telegraph and telephone, and a portion of the railways, are entirely within the control of the Government, while the remainder of the roads are subject to strict Government regulation. The projected law of M. BRIAND does not, therefore, call for the exertion of any force not legally within the authority of the Government. And, indeed, since there is no such thing as judicial or executive independence of the Legislature under the French Constitution, it would be quite possible for Parliament, if it chose, to grant all needed powers to deal with public employés.

In the United States the question is not so simple. The scope of Government employment is as yet narrow, and the regulation of public service corporations is still quite limited. But the problem is bound to become increasingly urgent. The need of insuring continuous operation of the services on which the daily life of the community rests is obvious. The probability is that a solution will be sought in the direction of recognized obligations on the part of employés in such services, fairly compensated, and capable, in the last resort, of summary enforcement.

BAITING MR. BALFOUR.

It is quite natural that a good many Conservatives in the United Kingdom should wish ardently to get rid of Mr. BALFOUR as a leader, and that some of them should be foolish enough to try to goad him into retirement. The attempt is hopeless because Mr. BALFOUR would very willingly retire if a suitable successor could be found, and there is none in sight.

The troubles of the Conservatives are not due to bad leadership, but to the present make-up of the party. They have no affirmative or constructive policy to offer to the country. The nearest approach to such a policy is a confused proposition as to protection, muddled with intra-imperial preferences to and from the transoceanic self-governing States, and on this the party is far from united. The one fact that is clear to the common people in regard to this policy is that it must tend to raise the price of food, while the great class engaged in manufactures also see that it would tend to raise the price of materials of industry. The issue was framed—one may fairly say, invented—by JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN to meet the reaction against his party which set in after the Boer War, the costly and not very creditable conflict brought about largely by his mismanagement of the Colonial Office. It has undoubtedly captured the imagination of a majority of the Conservatives and a fraction of their former opponents, but the rooted suspicion as to anything like taxes on food has in every election, beginning with 1906, brought the party to grief.

In the circumstances the leadership of Mr. BALFOUR, though unsuccessful, has been, so far as can be judged, closely suited to the existing conditions. He has had a difficult and practically impossible task, and in some respects an absurd one. He has had to try to save his party from itself. While accepting the vague declarations as to protection, or, as it is curiously called in Enngland, tariff reform, he has insisted that he would support no taxes that increased the cost of living. Finally, when he saw a chance to unite all sections of his party he expressed his willingness to submit the tariff question to a referendum. It did not save his party, but, though it secured no seats in the Commons, it did secure a very considerable increase in the popular vote. If there is any Conservative statesman that could have done better, he has not come to the front. He will have to be discovered before Mr. BALFOUR can be displaced. And as for that gentleman, who has several other pursuits he likes better than politics—metaphysics, for example, and golf—he would doubtless feel, in that event, that he was "not banished, but set free."

THE HEROIC AIRMEN.

The tendency to moralize over the deaths of MOISANT and HOXSEY, the aeroplanists, on the last day of the old year, may as well be checked. When MOISANT undertook to make a new record of distance and endurance at New Orleans he knew well the danger of the undertaking. When HOXSEY attempted at Los Angeles to beat his own height record, 11,400 feet, he knew that he might fall to his death. These pioneers of airmanship take up their self-appointed tasks in the spirit with which explorers penetrate unknown lands and soldiers go to battle.

It is a pity that both MOISANT and HOXSEY could not have lived longer to accomplish more marvels in the advancement of the art and science of aeronautics. But both had already achieved great triumphs and acquired imperishable fame. While thirty aviators met their deaths last year, the first year of great progress in the use of the aeroplane, many thousands of other men were crushed to death on the earth's surface, by steam trains and electric cars and automobiles, and died quite without glory. The dangers of flight in the air are now very great, but there is plenty of danger to threaten us everywhere.

MOISANT and HOXSEY were trying to do things in the air that many aeroplanists of measurable skill will never try to do; but, after all, it is needful for the world to know all about this strange new thing which enables a man to fly like the birds, to have all its possibilities tested. The two heroic aviators will be remembered as men of large and unusual achievements, who died gloriously, as pioneers in a new pursuit, not as reckless experimenters. They died young, but they had accomplished more than most men accomplish who have long lives.

MR. BURNS AND LORD ROSEBERY.

The Right Hon. JOHN BURNS is an exceedingly able man. But he lacks the preparation, the training, and the mental habit successfully to combat with Lord ROSEBERY in the field of historical criticism. Mr. BURNS saw somewhere in print the statement that NAPOLEON dwelt in London some time in 1791, and entered into an argument with ROSEBERY on that basis. He has made himself ridiculous, as he never was before, and most Englishmen will be sorry, though, of course, he will soon live down his discomfiture. NAPOLEON never dwelt in London, though the false statement that he did is often repeated in print.

Mr. BURNS might as reasonably base historical argument on the still popular fallacy that Sir ISAAC NEWTON discovered the attraction of gravitation, or the aged fiction that Chinese plays are so long that they require weeks for performance. Culture, as MATTHEW ARNOLD pointed out, can only be acquired by reading many books, reading always, and weighing all statements with a well-trained, impartial mind.

MR. LORIMER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Why was not Mr. LORIMER of Illinois, whose title to his seat in the United States Senate is challenged because of corruption in the Legislature, called before the investigation committee to tell what he could, or would, as to the facts and to be examined in such fashion as would tend to bring out the facts?

That there was bribery in the Illinois Legislature is at least strongly to be inferred from the testimony actually before the committee. That the men alleged to have been bribed voted for Mr. LORIMER is reasonably determined. The two points as to which there is ground for uncertainty are, first, whether he could have been elected had the bribed votes been omitted, and, second, what knowledge he had of what was going on and what he did with reference to it. The first point is considered of a good deal of importance by the committee. Its real importance is small. If Mr. LORIMER received purchased votes knowing them to be purchased, it is of no consequence whether he needed them or not. The second point, therefore, is really the serious one. Now as to this no witness could be more valuable and necessary than Mr. LORIMER himself, whether he be innocent or guilty. Why was he not called?

A man accused before a court of justice is not compelled to testify to his own injury, and the law provides that his refusal to testify shall not be taken into account against him. We have a right to assume that Mr. LORIMER does not wish—certainly he should not wish—to be excused from testifying on these grounds. He ought to be as sensitive of the reputation of the Senate as he is of his own, and be anxious that all the facts shall be brought out. If he be not, the Senate has a right and it is its duty to protect itself. Every Senator, in weighing the evidence in this case, is bound to consider the fact that the testimony of Mr. LORIMER was not taken and to draw his own honest inference from that circumstance. The discretion of the Senate is large. The responsibility of each Senator is correspondingly great. We have no desire that the case of Mr. LORIMER shall be decided against him without due consideration of the facts. We have no desire that it shall be decided in his favor without such consideration, and we do not believe it will be.

LAWS FOR OTHER PEOPLE.

Canada and the United States are conspiring in the most amicable and useful manner regarding the regulation of railway rates across the border and through each other's territory. It is altogether in the public interest, and is contrary to no law, since there is no international railway law. But it would be interesting to know what would happen to the railways if they should commit acts of a like nature and come before the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the United States, or the corresponding body of the Dominion.

It is not so clear that the pending bills regarding the Panama Canal are equally excusable. The United States rejected a proposal that it should bind itself not to fortify the canal, and it was thought at the time of the rejection that the rejection was equivalent to the reservation of the right. Assuming that the United States is justified in this, how shall it justify for enacting the payment of "rebates" to American ships in violation of its pledge that tolls shall be equal to ships of all nations? To collect uniform tolls and then to refund the payment by Americans, is as discriminatory as anything the railways ever did, and they did not in addition break their plighted word.

It is not singular that the United States in the prosecution of its mercantile undertakings should act in a manner so similar to the manner of those under similar temptations. It seems to raise a certain presumption that the conspiring and rebate-paying railways were actuated by motives of a human rather than devilish nature. Doubtless the laws against such practices to which the nation is now lending the sanction of its example were similarly motived by understandable selfish interest. The instructive point in the case is the observation well worth making that much of the legislation which is causing such disturbance is designed to stop practices by others which men of excellent repute think permissible for themselves.

THE NEW YEAR IN MEXICO.

One who reads the newspapers with some care may note that there is "war" in Mexico. It is confined to the State of Chihuahua, and to a very small part of that State, though we occasionally get information, through those brisk news centres, El Paso, Laredo, and Galveston, (San Antonio having lost its distinction as a revolutionary news centre,) of serious uprisings of patriots in other States, as far south as Chiapas and Yucatan and as far north as Nuevo Leon. But of these disturbances we get only the vaguest reports, and the statements from Chihuahua are not much clearer.

The one point they insist on is that the Government of DIAZ, the only stable Government Mexico has known since the last Spanish Viceroy, O'DONOJU, sailed eastward, is beaten daily if not hourly. One feels sorry for a Government that is so persistently beaten, and yet is unaware of its plight. The routine of official life in the capital goes on without any outward show of friction. PORFIRIO DIAZ has calmly begun his eighth term as President. There have been no changes in his Cabinet. The citizens are enjoying their little fiestas, their afternoon teas, their bullfights and pelota, their theatres, and business is thriving. All over the republic there is prosperity and contentment, in Mexico's usual proportions, yet bella, horrida bella, lifts its scarred head, and the Maderists, as the revolutionists call themselves, are nearly sated with victory.

The whereabouts of FRANCISCO MADERO, however, are still a mystery. Latterly he has not even been heard from. He was marching on Monterey not long ago, and also organizing his forces all over the north. But he has disappeared again, and the revolution goes on quite as well as if he were on horseback, clad as a picador, waving a sword. Quite as well. For the revolution has the proportions of a riot, and most of the accounts we get of it are colored by the wishes and the prejudices of the exiles of former revolutions. Mexico begins the year 1911 with as large a measure of peace within its borders as its people often enjoy, and we believe that nearly all the world will join with us in wishing a Happy New Year (he has had 80 thus far and has thoroughly enjoyed them all) to President DIAZ.

NEW YORK'S FARMS.

Presidents of railroads that intersect this State, members of the Produce Exchange of this city, and heads of business and agricultural bodies throughout this State have formed a corporation to advertise the superior advantages of the farm lands of this State over those of the West. It plans to sell or lease to small farmers from abroad and to investors in the congested districts of this city such tracts of "abandoned" farm land as they can afford.

According to Bulletin No. 9 of the State Department of Agriculture, less than 400,000 of the 9,000,000 people in New York are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Every year 400,000 resident foreigners leave the country with their savings, amounting to $300,000,000, to invest them largely in farm lands abroad, at prices higher than the prices of New York State lands. The foreign soil is not more fertile. There is nowhere else in the world so great a market contiguous to the farming district as the New York market. The prices of farm products in this city are double the prices abroad.

The new organization of private business men should have the hearty cooperation of the New York Department of Agriculture and of the Bureau of Information to Immigrants in the work of advertisement upon which it has entered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Accidents to Children in the Streets.

Seventy-six children of school age were killed last year by vehicles in the streets of this city, and 215 were seriously injured. The National Highways Protective Society says that 40 per cent. of these casualties were shown to be through the fault of the youngsters, or through their ignorance of the conditions of street traffic. That society performed a very useful service last year in causing to be posted and read in all the schools warnings of the dangers that beset children in the streets, and how best to avoid them. The German newspapers, Secretary CORNELL says, printed this warning in German, and it was read and digested in the homes of the German population. As a result, in not one of the street casualties last year was a German child maimed or killed.

This work of warning school children should be pushed forward and should spread throughout the country. Already the schoolmasters of Boston have formed a Committee on Prevention of Street Accidents to Children, and are considering the most feasible ways of inculcating in the older boys and girls the principles of oversight of their younger mates in the streets, of awarding prizes and distinctions for heroic work, drawing up certificates of care and diligence, and developing a spirit and morale in the school body that would visit instant condemnation from their fellows upon children whose behavior in the streets is seen to imperil themselves and others.

It behooves the teachers in our schools to form committees which will devise ways of making the instruction of children in street emergencies a permanent feature. The schools have systematic fire drills. Why could not some simple exercise supplemental to the fire drills be established to train the children in their rights, duties, and conduct in facing the dangers of the streets?

Magistrates' Courts Are Improving.

The Magistrates of this city are getting together. The first joint meeting of their two boards was an example of the wisdom of the Page law that reorganized the inferior court system. Breaking from their former aloofness, jealousies, and mutual distrust, the Magistrates met and passed a rule to protect the public against discharges after conviction and final commitment that may prove to be improper. Hereafter the records of all such discharges will be filed in the Chief Magistrates' offices for public inspection. Another rule banishes the professional "runners" of shyster lawyers from the detention pen and the complaint room. The parasites who have hitherto battened on the misdeeds of others, bringing about innumerable miscarriages of justice, may no longer solicit in courtrooms, impudently inquiring the business of visitors, offering professional cards, and recommending lawyers.

The Magistrates' courts are improving. Not only in the two joint meetings yearly required by law, which already suggest the advisability of unifying these courts, as the Court of Special Sessions has been unified, but in the provisions for the assignments of Magistrates, for the use of the summons to avoid unnecessary arrests of respectable citizens, and, especially, in the establishment of the Men's and Women's Night Courts, the reorganization has produced gratifying results. We presume the talk of doing away with the Men's Night Court is ended. Of 1,514 persons arraigned in this court during November, 807 guiltless men were spared the outrage of detention overnight in a police cell and 197 who were fined were enabled to proceed next day in their lawful occupations, to the great benefit of their dependent families. Of these two classes, 1,287 were released without detention overnight during October, 1,186 in September, and to these, also, must be added seven-tenths of those held on charges of misdemeanors, who obtained bail. The convenience of this court to thousands of men wrongfully arrested and for petty causes at night far outweighs its inconvenience to a few Magistrates. And when it is considered that a Magistrate gets 120 holidays in the year, besides half time Saturdays and Sundays, we believe his life cannot be more subject to strain than that of many professional men.

The State and Cold-Stored Products.

From Mr. FRANK A. HORNE, Chairman of the Cold Storage Committee of the American Warehousemen's Association, comes this statement to THE TIMES:

> We desire to call your attention to the fact that the public cold-storage warehousemen who store for hire and do not own the products are heartily in favor of proper regulation under National legislation because the business is largely inter-State commerce, and local or State legislation would be discriminating and not effective.
>
> Among the [illegible] which Mr. HORNE professes his willingness to have the Federal authorities do, and—are we correct in so stating?—would not have this State's authorities do concurrently, are these: First, provide adequate inspection of goods before entering into storage, and provide a time limit not less than the period from one season to the next, with power to destroy goods found unfit for food; second, compel the labeling of all packages or pieces with the words "cold stored" or "frozen," with the transfer of these labels in subsequent packings of these goods until they reach the consumer, and, "if dating should be insisted upon," the addition of dates to the words; third, "the principle of publicity as to the quantity of goods in warehouses, if made compulsory, would forever settle the question as to whether the warehouses are used to withhold goods from consumption" and to corner the market.
>
> Now the State has full power to compel all these things, and the Federal Government has only debatable power to do any of them. Most inter-State business in foods is wholesale; before it reaches the consumer it becomes retail, and is strictly State business. No Federal law can assure the retail consumer of proper transfers of dates and labels, there can be no Federal publicity of the quantities of goods in warehouses, and there can be no Federal inspection of goods before entering into storage, or of the immense quantities of foods that are produced and consumed locally. Why is Mr. HORNE so solicitous in opposing "local or State legislation"?

Swift's "Modest Proposal" in China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dispatch to THE TIMES informs us that, owing to the recent severe famine in some parts of China, children are being sold by their parents, these sales of human beings aggregating more than a million; that its roadways are dotted with the starving and dead, &c. All of which is no doubt of come interest, yet I cannot see why we should devote so much space and paper to it. It may be true that we are just now unusually prosperous, that we are wallowing in luxuries and riotous living, and still there is no earthly reason why we should have our soft slumbers and peaceful equanimity destroyed by the hardships of those antipodean people who are heathens and of the yellow, inferior race. The average American is certainly doing right in bestowing more attention to the interesting, highly amusing battle royal waged between two Croesuses as to who shall have the privilege of donating $100,000 with which to defray the cost of the auction of a single piece of statuary for the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, or read the page-long inventories of the trousseau of a youthful American heiress who is marrying a blase scion of an impecunious noble family, than to be worrying about such matters, which are, anyhow, of every-day occurrence in those parts of the world.

If some individual with a philanthropic proclivity could be found who would kindly inform the Chinese Government of the plan promulgated so long ago by Dean Swift for the relief of the sufferers of the oft-recurring Irish famines, viz.: the construction of municipal slaughter houses; where the children of the poverty-stricken peasants could be slaughtered and their flesh sold in the public markets for the relief of their overburdened parents, he would be a true benefactor and fully deserving of the thanks of the human race.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 28, 1910.

Landed Without Linen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The outrages committed by the customs authorities at this port are now being extended to visitors from abroad in a most unjustifiable manner, violative of the fundamental elements of international courtesy.

A British subject residing in London arrived as a first-class passenger last Friday morning (the 23d) on the Lusitania. To his astonishment, the Customs Inspector and Deputy Surveyor on the wharf refused to examine his personal baggage and ordered it to be sent to the Public Stores. Not even the barest necessities was he permitted to carry away.

The following day (Saturday) he went with his broker to the Custom House and prevailed upon Mr. Baker to send a special messenger with them to the stores. On arrival there, however, the Appraiser firmly declined to open the baggage, (the examination of only a suitcase and a portmanteau was in question,) until the following Tuesday, saying that, it being the day before Christmas, the offices closed at midday, and that it was too late to begin.

The result is that he has been left here over the Christmas holidays without even a change of linen or the barest necessities of the toilet, and has had to go to the expense and inconvenience of buying what he required.

And note: There was no charge or suspicion of smuggling, no examination of the person having been indulged in. Certainly valises can be searched by the Inspectors in the most thorough manner desired in a short time. Are they there for that purpose at all, or merely to inflict indignities and commit outrages?

PHANOR J. EDER.
New York, Dec. 27, 1910.

Sheehan's Candidacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be well if Gov.-elect Dix should take a lesson from Gov.-elect Wilson and follow in his footsteps. As the announced leader of the Democratic Party in the State, Mr. Dix must be held responsible. Duty, therefore, requires him to state that he will not, so far as in him lies, assent to the election to the United States Senate from New York of a man whom Grover Cleveland, with magnificent courage, would not allow to be even named on the same ticket with himself. He held himself responsible for a clean ticket; Gov.-elect Wilson of New Jersey is exhibiting the same courage and now insists on a similar course while holding the same position as a leader of the party.

Gov.-elect Dix should cause it to be plainly understood that he will not approve the selection of Mr. Sheehan. The mere mention of his name is bad enough; his election would be a blow to the rejuvenated Democracy which would be hard to overcome. E. T. W.
New York, Dec. 24, 1910.

The Family of Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to protest against the use of the name of the family of Manners in your article on the English Peerage in THE SUNDAY TIMES? A generation before the time of Henry I. (A. D. 1100), we find mention of the first Sir Robert Manners, Knight, successfully beating back the clans on the Scottish border and distinguished by the King for this service. In the first year of Edward III., the third Sir Robert Manners is recorded as having been Governor of Norman Castle in Northumberland; also distinguished for his military services. The tenth Knight in descent from the Sir Robert first named was Sir George Manners. First Lord Roos, who married Anne Plantagenet, granddaughter of Richard, Duke of York, and sister of Edward IV.; and this Sir George and his wife now lie buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Thus it will be seen, to pursue this line no further, through its list of nine earls and eight dukes, that this family was ennobled 450 years before the "spoliation of the Churches"; 550 years before the escapades of Charles II., and about 700 years before "Boro-mongering"; and in this class of ancient nobility are included many hundreds of the elder noble families of England; a fact which your correspondent ignores. ROBERT RUTLAND MANNERS.
Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1910.

"Mesdames" or "Ladies"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In writing to men we practically always use the term "gentlemen." Hence is it not but logical that we should use the feminine corresponding to the masculine in addressing two or more women? I therefore suggest instead of further usage of the awkward term "mesdames" we use our own, simple, and euphonious word "ladies."

I beg to submit this to the readers of THE TIMES and request their opinions.

A LOVER OF PURE ENGLISH.
Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 29, 1910.

LAW FOR IMMIGRANT BANKS.

A Plea for Restriction and Regulation by Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to prove that the confutation in John Bozzuffi's letter does not confute the facts which were presented in THE TIMES.

The thousands of concerns denominated as "immigrant banks" are exporters of the cash savings of immigrants and vendors of steamship tickets. Their feverish competition for business, consisting of soliciting and receiving money for export to foreign countries, results in the export by immigrants of about $300,000,000 each year, and the re-migration of hundreds of thousands of thrifty immigrants. The fact that a few legally constituted banks would and do accept deposits of immigrants for safe keeping does not effect any material change for the better. The fact that foreign banks operate branches here does not prove that the present condition should be further continued of the thousands of concerns engaged in the export of the savings of immigrants; it points out only that the branches of foreign banks operating here should also be regulated and supervised.

Corrective legislation is necessary for the regulation and supervision of those concerns which solicit and receive for export to foreign countries the savings of our immigrants. Individual bankers as well as all others engaged in banking will in no shape, manner, or form be harmed or even concerned by the effects of this law, while the "immigrant banks" conducted for the exploitation of immigrants, likely will, as a side product of this law, be forced to cease from further masquerading to be "banks," from causing further harm, and from obstructing our immigrants in becoming Americanized.

The stimulation, prompting, and offering of inducements to receive for export amounts less than $500 in average should be also restricted by law. This measure would include all who entice our immigrants to acquire the habit of exporting their savings, and would not interfere with legitimate banks or banking. No one does entice the export of sums above $500 in average amounts. Mr. Bozzuffi should not really object to this measure, as, according to his letter, he and the members of his association consider it to their "benefit that their clients keep their money in this country."

Mr. Bozzuffi says that the present law would have and does confiscate the property of a man already in business, whose failure would wipe out the savings of his clients; no laws in relation to immigrant banks were ever, or are at the present time, enforced in New York State; the very lack of official action along these lines and the fact that these money exporters are unmolested in their manipulations is the very source and cause of the enormity of our immigration miseries. Our National, State, and savings banks are regulated by law, and supervised; immigrant banks are not; only for immigrant banks is it possible to solicit and receive cash savings without any and all security for the customers. Should the owner of an immigrant bank die, his customers would have to wait for months, or even years, until the estate became settled, and as no laws compel the keeping of books or records, undue hardship might be inflicted upon the domestics, laborers, miners, &c., customers of such "banks," who, in the meanwhile, would be in need of their cash savings.

Much confusion in the public mind is created by references to legislative measures; the fact is that nothing effective has been enacted. Certain bills were passed, in time these laws were declared unconstitutional, and afterward decisions were reversed, so the measure became again constitutional, ineffective, and unenforced. New legislation was obtained; the same remained also unenforced. Now that the time approaches when effective legislation should finally be enacted, the remedial efforts are again intrigued against by spreading confusion so as to frustrate correction. Let us have legislation for the regulation and supervision of the export of the savings of immigrants, restriction for the practices of those who obstruct the assimilation of immigrants and provision for the official dissemination of information of our available opportunities. LAJOS STEINER.
New York Dec. 28, 1910.

Mr. Carnegie's Organ Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Brooklyn correspondent seems not to be wide awake. He tells you that an organ given to a church in Brooklyn was the first ever given by Mr. Carnegie to an Episcopal Church. Mr. Carnegie gives to all denominations and sects—Christian Churches and Jewish Temples are all alike to him—and I have obtained from him the following list of recipients of the last lot of organ gifts donated Dec. 17, the organ in question being one of the twenty-six.

Mr. Carnegie is very fond of quoting the following from his friend Matthew Arnold:

Children of men! the unseen Power, whose eye
Forever doth accompany mankind,
Hath lookt on no religion scornfully
That men did ever find.

Which has not taught weak wills how much they can?
Which has not fall'n on the dry heart like rain?
Which has not cried to sunk, self-weary man:
Thou must be born again!

Organ gifts promised by Mr. Carnegie Dec. 17, 1910:

2 Presbyterian	2 Evangelical Lutheran
1 Protestant Episcopal	3 Roman Catholic
4 Baptist	1 Christian
6 Methodist Episcopal	1 United Brethren in Christ
1 Methodist Episcopal South	1 German Evangelical
1 Lutheran	2 Reformed
1 Congregational	

ONE WHO KNOWS.
New York, Dec. 29, 1910.

The Future of Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I read the article on "Railway Rates" over the signature of Mr. E. G. Miner in your issue of Dec. 26. Mr. Miner is fair enough to look at this very important subject from the viewpoint of the man who expects to bear his share of the increased freight rates, which are absolutely necessary to the prosperity of this country. Mr. Miner has gone into the matter so thoroughly that further comment is unnecessary, but as a railroad man of fifteen years' experience I know that when the railroads are prosperous the whole country enjoys the benefit.

To my personal knowledge millions of dollars in betterments are held in abeyance by the railroads, because they have no money to pay for the improvements that are necessary. The recent advance in wages granted to the engineers of Western roads means hundreds of thousands of dollars' additional burden to the roads, and unless the Inter-State Commerce Commission grants an increase in rates bankruptcy will be the fate of many railroads, and every man of financial reputation knows that means panic in this country.

C. A. TIMEWELL.
New York, Dec. 27, 1910.

Directors and Failing Banks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the recent closing of the Northern Bank this thought has repeatedly occurred to me. How could a man of Robin's type, with his antecedents, character, and financial standing known, secure such a free hand from the Directors of a reputable bank? Why was he ever admitted to the confidence of honest Directors? It seems nowadays probity, character, and strict honesty are not a prerequisite to admittance on a Board of Directors of a bank. Many Directors either blink at irregular practices and illegal methods of a fellow Director, or they do not exercise the requisite vigilance in their board duties to discover and punish dishonesty, which is almost equally as culpable.

Let us have more Directors who direct, not merely figureheads, who may be the possessors of large wealth, or men of standing and influence in the community, elected to the board solely on account of these qualifications. Given the average amount of brains and business ability, the man with the time, inclination, and old-fashioned virtues will make a better guardian of the depositors' money than all your sovereign Directors (Directors in name only) put together. S
New York, Dec. 29, 1910.

DEFENDS BROKERS IN FIRE INSURANCE

Do Much to Protect Clients' Interests, Says Thomas P. Burke, a Veteran in the Business.

AGAINST A LICENSE SYSTEM

Fears Political Favoritism — Doesn't Think Abolishing the Brokers Would Cheapen Cost of Insurance.

Fire insurance brokers who have sat idly by and listened while witnesses before the Legislative Graft Investigating Committee have urged the abolition of the brokerage system and the sale of insurance directly to property owners say that the committee has heard only one side of the controversy. They contend that the insurance broker stands as a buffer between the insurance companies and their clients, and as such is not only a useful citizen, but one upon whom the average property owner depends to see that fair treatment is accorded by the insurance companies.

One of the insurance brokers who complains that an injustice has been done by those who seek to place the blame for the high rates upon the brokerage system is Thomas P. Burke of 310 West Forty-eighth Street, a member of the West Side Property Owners' Association, and one of the old school insurance men of the city. Mr. Burke said yesterday that if the brokers were abolished the fire insurance companies would soon discover a great falling off in business, and the property-owning public would soon be in a far worse condition concerning fire insurance than at present

"It is the consistent drumming of the brokers that induces property owners to insure themselves," said Mr. Burke. "Were it not for the brokers hundreds of those who take out insurance would not bother about having a fire insurance policy made out.

"The usefulness of the average fire insurance broker has not been explained to the committee at all. It would be wise for the committee to learn what an important part the brokers play in safeguarding the interests of their clients. Were the brokers legislated out of existence there is small doubt that the insurance companies would fail to give the property owners the same advice brokers take the trouble to give.

"The insurance brokers are on the job day and night, looking out for the interests of their customers. No matter what hour of the night a fire occurs a telephone call always brings the successful broker to the scene of his client's fire, and his usefulness is reflected in the amount received in adjustments. The broker is the only one whom the person whose property is insured has to advise him as to his best interests in case of a fire. The policy itself is not illuminating to the average man. It is couched in complicated language. But the average successful broker understands the technicalities in the policy. It is part of his business to do so.

"I do not wish, however, to give the impression of reflecting upon the honesty of the average insurance company adjuster. He is more honest than many of the company's clients. Honest losses are adjusted quickly and satisfactorily. It is only the exorbitant ones that are held up for months by the companies. There, too, the broker is of use to the property owners. It is he who advises his client not to place a fictitious valuation on the destroyed property for which a claim is sent in. It is also the broker who advises the assured how to make up his claim for and how to arrive at the depreciation on property and conform with the hundred and one other requirements in the policy which are usually not remembered or not understood by the policyholder.

"If the insurance broker were abolished it is more than likely that when the average man who owns property went to the insurance company to take out a policy he would not know what questions to ask in order to have the entire significance of the policy explained to him. The representatives of the company are far too busy to take time to explain everything about a policy. It is the broker who takes the pains to explain everything to his prospective client. That is, the successful and the conscientious broker. Of course, there are all kinds of brokers in the insurance business, as in all other businesses.

"I have in mind an instance, also, where the insurance broker aided his client to obtain a reduction on his premium. Ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Foley, when he was in the retail liquor business years ago, was paying $220 on a piece of property. His broker one day told him he would see if he could get it reduced. At the broker's suggestion, a few minor improvements were made in the premises, and the New York Fire Insurance Exchange reduced the premium to $180. Had it not been for the broker, Mr. Foley would have kept on paying the higher rate. And the broker did this in spite of the fact that he was losing money by doing so. For the broker is paid on a commission basis.

"The average successful broker would like to drop the small furniture insurance business, although it pays from 10 to 25 per cent. commissions. A great mass of work is involved in the handling of these small risks, and the commission on them is so small, owing to the smallness of the policy itself, that the average broker is making a sacrifice in handling them.

"The State licensing of brokers has been urged before the committee. There is a weak point in this which the committee should take cognizance of. Political favoritism is likely to enter into any such system. It would be quite likely that under a politically appointed licensing bureau licenses would be awarded to brokers who were not qualified. It is more than likely also that brokers whose licenses might be revoked for wrongdoing would have a chance to get sufficient political pull to have their licenses restored.

"In my opinion brokers should be examined as to their knowledge of all the clauses of an insurance policy. The insurance companies and the State Superintendent of Insurance should work hand in hand in this and many other respects. Some of the wealthy brokers in New York would like to have the Legislature make the insurance brokers' fee prohibitive for the average holder of a license, thus obtaining for themselves a monopoly. The committee should be wary of the suggestions from the class of men I have mentioned."

THE FUNERAL OF THE OLD YEAR

Although the Mayor said that we
Should have a quiet night,
By heck, the sounds of minstrelsy
Were heard till broad daylight,
And wine and wassail filled the shades
Of Bacchus down the line,
While on the streets all human grades
Had formed a noise combine.

The funeral rites of 1910
Were something fierce, and, say,
The girls and women, boys and men
Thought that the proper way
To show their grief, and, by the powers,
Their mourning was in red,
And everywhere, for hours and hours,
They tried to raise the dead.

But 1910 was past relief,
And when the word came out,
They simply went and soaked their grief
And raised a merry shout
For 1911—glad New Year—
And placed it on the crown
To prove just what they thought about
A dead one in this town.

W. J. LAMPTON.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL SEASON OPENS TO-DAY

Interest Centres in the Presidential Reception in the White House.

MANY TO ASSIST MRS. TAFT

Representatives of 33 Nations Will Call First — Cabinet Members' Wives Also to Receive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—All Washington is awaiting the opening of the official season to-morrow. Following the custom of a century or more, the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Judiciary, Congressmen, and Army and Navy officers will call at the White House to greet the President and wish him happiness in the New Year. This annual reception is firmly established by the test of time, and, while gaining in importance with each Administration, never was of greater interest than this year.

Mrs. Taft will receive with the President, assisted by Mrs. Sherman and the women of the Cabinet. The Marine Band will play in the square entrance hall. Suites ranging from two to sixteen members, representing thirty-eight nations, will present themselves at 11 o'clock, followed by the rest of the official world. A public reception will begin at 1 P. M.

All diplomats, as well as officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps, appear in uniform not only at the White House but in most cases at the receptions in the afternoon by the Vice President and the Cabinet members. The diplomats will be accompanied by the women of their respective households, as also will the Justices of the Supreme Court. In the parties receiving for the Cabinet members will be many well-known society women. To be invited to assist on New Year's Day is one of the most coveted of honors in every set and clique.

Many New Faces.

Many names once familiar in smart companies will be missing from accounts of to-morrow's receptions, each Administration bringing to the front a new following. House guests who will assist Mrs. Sherman are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Mr. and Miss Hawk, and the Misses Gertrude and Florence Miller of Utica. Others who will be with her are Mrs. Charles A. Culberson, Mrs. George W. Fairchild, Mrs. John W. Weeks, Miss Weeks, Mrs. Henry Sherman Boutell, Miss Boutell, Mrs. Edson Bradley, and Miss Sherrill.

The largest and from a social viewpoint the most important company will be in the home of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will include Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Mrs. Chandler S. Hale, Mrs. C. D. Hilles, Mrs. Frederick Keep, Mrs. Wirt Dexter of Boston, Mrs. J. M. Clark of Chicago, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Frances M. Jencks, Miss Elizabeth Jencks, and Miss Elizabeth Hopkins of Baltimore, Miss Gwynn, Miss Jennings, Miss Munn, Miss Yvonne Townsend, and Miss Alma Ruggles.

Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the Attorney General, will be assisted by her sister-in-law, Lady Hadfield; her daughter, Mrs. Akin; Miss Harlan, Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. Howry, Mrs. William Hunt, Mrs. Gherard, Miss Helen Hughes, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Hughes; Miss Maury, Miss Mary Hopkins, and Miss Dennison.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, will have only a small party, including Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary, and wives of several members of Congress.

Other Receiving Parties.

Mrs. Ballinger's assistants will be wives or daughters of those identified with the Department of the Interior. Mrs. Nagel's assistants will include Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Mrs. Otto H. Tittman, Mrs. Gordon-Cummings, Mrs. Edward Carpenter, Miss May Williams, Miss Ernst, Miss Shirley Putnam, Miss Sophy Johnston, Miss Nagel and her cousins, the Misses Shepley of Boston.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson being in mourning, the Postmaster General a bachelor, and the Secretary of Agriculture a widower, they will hold no receptions.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, will receive, assisted by her daughter, Miss Marion Oliver; Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the wives of several other army officers.

Owing to illness Miss Cannon, daughter of the Speaker, for many years a New Year's hostess, has canceled her engagements for the week.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Edward D. White will receive, assisted by the wives of the Associate Justices, and Mrs. John McIlhenny, Miss Gladys Hinckley, Miss Nancy Neff, and Miss Montgomery, Senator and Mrs. Depew, who returned to Washington to-day, will, according to their usual custom, receive to-morrow afternoon.

DICKEY—FREEMAN.

Engagement of the Daughter of Mrs. C. D. Dickey Announced.

The engagement has been announced to their relatives and a few intimate friends of Miss Frances De Koven Dickey to S. Harold Freeman of Morristown, N. J.

Miss Dickey is the only daughter of Mrs. Charles D. Dickey (Louise L. Whitney) by her first husband, the late Hugh T. Dickey, who died many years ago. Mrs. Dickey afterward married Charles D. Dickey, a cousin of her first husband. Miss Dickey is a half sister of Charles D. Dickey, Jr., and S. Whitney Dickey, and made her début about a year ago.

Mr. Freeman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Freeman (Miss Frances Smith) of Morristown, N. J., and has two younger brothers, Southgate B. Freeman and Leonard C. Freeman, the latter being still a schoolboy. He has two married sisters, Mrs. George Coolidge Tuttle and Mrs. Walter Brooks McCormick.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Susan Smith Weds Dr. Morris.

Miss Susan Smith, daughter of Mrs. Willard L. Smith of Jefferson Avenue, South Orange, N. J., and Dr. Watson B. Morris of South Orange Avenue, that town, were married at the bride's home on New Year's Eve. As a trained nurse Miss Smith frequently was called upon by Dr. Morris to attend his patients. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. N. Owen, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church. The maid of honor was Miss Lillian Smith, sister of the bride, and the best man was Clarence Lowrey, a cousin of the bridegroom.

A Plaza New Year Dinner.

Frederick Townsend Martin entertained at dinner last evening at the Plaza, having as his guests Lord Fairfax, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. John Drexel, W. H. Nelson, Mrs. Joseph B. Stickney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Count Jean de Monceau, Mrs. William Post, Duc de Richelieu, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr.

Special Ethical Culture Meetings.

The Society for Ethical Culture has arranged to open its new meeting house at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West on Sunday evenings from Jan. 8 to March 26 inclusive, for a series of twelve services. Alfred W. Martin, the associate leader of the New York Ethical Society, is to have charge of the meetings.

A HUMPERDINCK CONCERT.

Alfred Hertz Receives an Ovation for His Conducting of Koenigskinder Excerpt.

Herr Humperdinck, who came to New York to supervise the production of his new lyric drama "Königskinder" at the Metropolitan Opera House, will sail for Germany to-morrow, arriving in time to hear the first Berlin performance of his work on Jan. 13. Last night, therefore, the opera company devoted half the programme of the usual Sunday night concert to his music, and one of the largest Sunday night audiences of the season attended, in spite of the rain. Doubtless the house would have been even larger if the weather had been more agreeable.

Alfred Hertz conducted the orchestra through the introductions to Acts II. and III. of 'Königskinder," the prelude to "Hänsel und Gretel," and the entire second act of that music drama. The orchestra under his direction played these selections in an admirable manner. After the prelude to the second act of the new lyric drama had been played Mr. Hertz was recalled again and again, and finally he pointed to the stage box, in which the composer sat, and began clapping his hands. Then Humperdinck rose and bowed.

Miss Bella Alten, Mrs. Mattfeld, and Miss Snelling sang the parts in "Hänsel und Gretel," and Mr. Slezak and Mr. Hinckley each sang two songs of Humperdinck's with piano accompaniment.

The second half of the programme was devoted to other German composers. The orchestra, under the direction of Josef Pasternack, played the overture to "Der Freischütz" and the Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Slezak sang an air from Goldmark's "The Queen of Sheba"; Miss Morena sang an air from "Oberon," and Mr. Soomer an air from "Czar und Zimmermann."

Mr. Hertz received last night the following letter from the composer:

Dear Mr. Hertz: I cannot leave New York without again thanking you and the artists under your leadership for the beautiful rendition of "Königskinder." Express my gratitude to the splendid orchestra which interpreted the score in a way which could not be excelled. Kindly tell those admirable artists that I am more than pleased to be permitted to co-operate with them, and that it is my most sincere wish to be able to work with them again in New York in the not distant future.

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK.

FROHMAN TO MANAGE CHERRY

"The Seven Sisters" to be Produced at the Lyceum.

A contract has been entered into between Daniel Frohman and Charles Cherry by which Mr. Cherry will come under Mr. Frohman's management for three years. He will be seen each season at the Lyceum Theatre, and afterward will go on tour. His contract is much the same as the arrangement that existed between Mr. Frohman and E. H. Sothern in connection with the old Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. Chery was under Mr. Frohman's management for a while last season, and appeared in "The Spitfire," for which he was loaned by the Shuberts. His contract with these managers has now expired.

His first play under the new arrangement will be a domestic comedy from the German, called "The Seven Sisters," which will be presented at the Lyceum Theatre later in the season. Laurette Taylor, who has been starring under the management of Cohan & Harris, has been engaged as leading woman for the present season.

"The Seven Sisters" has been adapted by Mrs. Edith Ellis Furness, and concerns the difficulties besetting a family with many marriageable daughters.

STAR CAST FOR A THRILLER.

"The Queen of the Highbinders" to be Given at Mayer Testimonial.

A revival of a Theodore Kramer thriller, "The Queen of the Highbinders," with an all-star cast, is to be one of the principal features of the testimonial to Marcus A. Mayer at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Jan. 13. Through an arrangement made with A. H. Woods, the original producer of the play, Daniel Frohman has obtained the scenery, properties, and costumes of the piece, and will personally manage its production, with Mr. Kramer and Mr. Woods as stage directors.

Marguerite Clark has been engaged to play the heroine, Alice Stuart; Amelia Bingham will be Bettina, Queen of the Highbinders; Bijou Fernandez will have the soubrette rôle of Sarah Buttinsky; Charles Cherry the part of the hero, George Stuart; Tyrone Power the villain, Kia Tong; Charles J. Stevenson the "genteel heavy," Harry Arlington; William Collier the comedy rôle of Ikey Isaacs; Hale Hamilton the Police Sergeant, and Walter Jones the Policeman.

The third act, which is the most thrilling of all the play, will be used. Rehearsals will be held at the Lyceum Theatre this week.

HAD A REBECCA DINNER.

"Sunnybrook Farm" Folks Dined with Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Mr. and Mrs. George Riggs gave a New Year's party to the "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" folks at their home yesterday. Mrs. Riggs is Kate Douglas Wiggin, Rebecca's author, and she had arranged a "Rebecca" dinner for her guests.

On the long table was a minature coach like the one used in the play, and the favors were suggestions from the play—tiny lamps, baby carriages, cakes of soap, pink parasols, old-fashioned clocks, kitchen stoves, soldiers' caps and drums.

Opposite Mrs. Riggs was a silver cup, given by the company and inscribed, "To Kate Douglas Wiggin with the love and admiration of the Rebecca company; you have worked with us, believed us, loved us into success."

The entire company of thirteen persons were present, and at the end of the dinner they went to the Criterion Theatre in taxicabs to the stage children's festival, of which Mrs. Wiggin was honorary President.

Children of Stars Shubert, Jr.'s, Guests

Milton Isaacs Shubert, the ten-year-old nephew of Lee and J. J. Shubert, gave a New Year party yesterday afternoon to the children of several of the Shubert stars. The party took place in the Shubert apartments at the Brentmore, and among the guests were the three children of Lew Fields, Sam Bernard's two young hopefuls, and William Collier, Jr., the adopted son of the comedian. The guest of honor was the very young daughter of Mrs. Milton Wolf, who was brought in by her nurse long enough to allow the other children to express their opinions of babyhood.

New English Comedy Singer Here.

Hazel Dawn, an English musical comedy singer, arrived yesterday on the Cedric to take the rôle of Angela in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Gay Claudine," a new musical comedy by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll. Miss Dawn has been playing in "The Dollar Princess" in England. She is a sister of Margaret Romaine, who is now singing at the Comédie Française, Paris, and was accompanied by another sister, Nannie Tout, an opera singer.

NEGROES SLAY A WOMAN.

Posse After Two Reported to Have Killed West Virginia Merchant's Wife.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Jan. 1.—A report was received here yesterday that Mrs. William Pearce, wife of a prominent merchant at Hurricane, thirty miles east of this city, was murdered to-day by two unknown negroes.

A posse has been organized and has started in purusit of the murderers.

CANADIAN VIOLINIST TRAINED IN RUSSIA

Miss Kathleen Parlow Gives a Large Measure of Credit for Her Success to Auer.

LORD STRATHCONA HELPED

Played Santa Claus to Give Her a Career—Nerves That Don't Show In English Stock.

Miss Kathleen Parlow is so very English in speech and in appearance that it is a shock to discover how much of her life has been passed in San Francisco and St. Petersburg. When she made her first appearance here about a month ago she was announced as "the young Canadian violinist," but it appears that Canada has had little to do with her career since her birth.

Miss Parlow is tall, but not so tall as her extreme slenderness makes her seem. She is almost a pre-Raphael type with her long arms and slender fingers. Her diction, as has been mentioned, is that of an English woman.

In her apartments in an uptown hotel she talked to a TIMES reporter about her career, which began fifteen years ago. The announcement that her career began fifteen years ago might be misleading if it were not stated at the outset that she started playing at the age of five.

Gave Concerts at Seven.

"I saw a fiddle in the window of a shop," she said, "and I asked for it at once. It seemed to be the only thing in the world that I had ever wanted. When my mother bought it for me I took it in my arms and fondled it and loved it. I had never cared for dolls and I never played with them and that little fiddle seemed to express to me all that dolls do to other children.

"I began to study at once with my cousin, a Mr. Conrad, and at the age of 7 I was giving as many as three concerts a year. This was in San Francisco, where my family had moved when I was very young. It was at one of these concerts that I played Bach's chaconne. Oh! I played everything, even then. I remember those concerts just as well as if they had occurred last week, and I don't think I was very nervous—not so nervous as I am now.

"Then Mrs. Carolan—Mrs. Pullman's daughter, you know—heard me play, and she it was who bought me my first good violin and gave me the money to go to England with. For you see my family was very poor, and I needed the money to study. In the meantime I had worked with a Mr. Holmes.

"In England I gave many concerts—this was about five years ago, when I was 15—then one day I heard Mischa Elman play, and from that moment I decided that I wanted to take lessons of no one but the man who had taught him, and that seemed impossible. For Auer of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire was the master of Elman, and St. Petersburg was a long way off, and there was no money to pay my expenses once I did get there.

Santa Claus Strathcona.

"Lord Strathcona had come to one of my concerts, however. And he had come to my dressing room to see me afterward. He is such a dear old Santa Claus sort of person—one of the nicest men I have ever met—that I couldn't possibly be afraid of him. And I wondered if he would lend me the money to go to Russia. So I went to ask him one day. He smiled upon me and said, 'Come to-morrow with your mamma and I think I will.' And I did go with mamma the next day, and on the spot he handed me the check which has meant so much to me in my career.

"We went to Russia and I studied with Auer. I spent nearly three years there altogether, and he has made me what I am to-day. My great friend in the Conservatoire was Glazunow, whom I admire intensely, both personally and as a musician. I adore playing his concerto, and I hope I can be heard in it here later. It is an extremely difficult work, but a very grateful one. Glazunow was good enough when he was engaged to conduct a concert of his works at Ostend to insist that I go with him to play his concerto. The direction there had another violinist in mind, but he insisted, for the sake of Auer. He wanted to show what had been accomplished in the St. Petersburg Conservatoire.

"Of course, I gave many concerts in Russia, and even went over to Finland, where I was heard in Helsingfors."

"Did you meet Sibelius?"

"No; he was not conducting the orchestra while I was there. But I play his concerto.

"And after that I toured through Germany and Holland and Belgium, and, of course, was heard in England again. The English public has been always very good to me, but the English critics never do seem to be pleased with me. In Germany, however, I achieved all the success I could have desired.

"I have never played in Paris. I was to have gone there this season, but America came in its place. I am glad it happened so, considering how things have turned out. And that is my career up to date."

Nerves That Don't Betray.

"The critics have spoken," said the reporter, "of your lack of nervousness and your apparent lack of effort. They say that you play the most brilliant and difficult passages without showing any strain."

"As a matter of fact I am nervous," answered the violinist. "About five minutes before I go on I wish I never had to do it at all. But seven minutes after I am on I have forgotten everything but the music. I do try to stand still. I used to sway when I played, but Auer taught me not to do that. And if I express what I want to in my playing that is the achievement of my ambition. We English people, perhaps, do not express our emotions so openly as the Latin races, but we feel as deeply. I want to bring that out through my violin, not by raising my shoulders nor by expressions of my face.

"As for technical difficulties, they should not exist for the public player The public is not interested in displays of technique; it is interested in the result achieved. I really never think of technique in the concert room. If I did I don't think I could play at all. Certain parts of my training have been easier for me perhaps than for other violin students. I have very long fingers, and they seem to lie naturally on the strings. However, of course, I've had lots of hard work to do. But I can't see that this work interests the public, and I try to keep all suggestion of it away from the concert room.

"Occasionally, of course, I am really tired, physically tired, and then I don't play as well as I do at other times. It is not my fault. I don't depend on inspiration; I know what I want to do, but sometimes one's fingers simply desert one at critical moments. It isn't often, fortunately, that I have had to play while I have been feeling that way."

"Make Your Violin Sing."

"Your tone has also been commented on as remarkable."

"That again is Auer. His favorite phrase was, 'You must make your violin sing.' And as soon as I gathered his meaning perfectly I tried to get my violin to sing. It was 'bel canto' that he wanted and I worked for 'bel canto.' Tone—Tone—Tone—it was the one word which Auer reiterated time and time again. He is mad on the subject, and rightly so, I think. I have often heard Emmy Destinn sing and I can scarcely overestimate my admiration for her voice and her art. I try to use my violin as she does her voice."

"How many concertos have you in your repertoire now?"

"Fifteen, I think, and some, of course, I play oftener than others. For instance, I know a Mozart concerto which I do not play in public—at least not often—for the simple reason that I can't make my execution of it come up to my conception of how it should be done. That is true of a great many things—of really everything to some extent, but it happens to be especially true of this.

"Perhaps I am pretty young to be playing the Beethoven and the Brahms concertos, but I must play them if I keep before the public, and I give everything I have to them when I do play. Of course the day after playing a heavy concerto of that sort I am pretty much used up, though I am really stronger than I seem. In the Summer I play tennis to strengthen me up. And then there is always walking in the Winter."

MUSIC TALKS IN SCHOOLS.

What They Are and Where They Will Be Held This Week.

Arrangements have been completed by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Superintendent of Lectures of the Board of Education, with Daniel Gregory Mason of Teachers College, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Dunham, Mrs. Mary Hill Brown, and others to give special lecture recitals on music in the new year under the auspices of the Board of Education. For the coming week the following lecture recitals are announced.

MONDAY—"Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," Edward Bromberg; illustrated by singing of the most characteristic and quaint folk songs; at Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street.

TUESDAY—"Irish Music," Mrs. Helen O'Donnell; illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections; at Public School 169, Audubon Avenue and 169th Street. "Schubert, King of Song Writers," Mrs. Jessie A. Colsten; illustrated by songs; at Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Avenue and 260th Street.

WEDNESDAY—"J. S. Bach and the Polyphonic Style," first in a course of lectures on "The Great Masters of Music," by Daniel Gregory Mason; illustrated by musical selections; at Cooper Institute, Third Avenue and Eighth Street. "Folk Music in America," Mrs. Enid M. S. La Mont; illustrated by vocal and piano selections; at Public Library, 66 Leroy Street. "Songs That Never Die," Frederic Reddall; illustrated by songs; at Public School 24, Kappock Street, Spuyten Duyvil.

THURSDAY—"J. S. Bach and the Polyphonic Style," Daniel Gregory Mason; at Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. "Italy in Song and Story," Miss Mina D. Kuhn; illustrated by instrumental music; at Public School 114, Oak and Oliver Streets. "Two Fathers of Modern Song, Schumann and Franz," Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Dunham; illustrated by selections; at Public School 27, St. Ann's Avenue and 148th Street.

FRIDAY—"Songs of Burns," Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley; illustrated by songs; at Public School 17, Fordham Avenue, City Island.

SATURDAY—"Scottish Music," Lewis W. Armstrong; illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections; at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street.

MERCHANT-MISSIONARY DIES.

N. L. Rockwell Succumbs in Korea, Methodist Foreign Board Hears.

Private advices from Korea reported to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church here that Nathan L. Rockwell of Ridgefield, Conn., died in North Korea on Saturday.

Mr. Rockwell was a retired shoe manufacturer, who, being deeply interested in foreign missions, chose to devote his leisure years to direct contact with the needy people of the Orient. He not only maintained himself but also provided the means necessary to carry on the activities over which he was given supervision.

His district was the Hwang-hai Province of Northern Korea, and he was known in the Methodist Church as a "local preacher." A cablegram from Seoul dated Dec. 29 first announced that he was seriously ill with bronchitis.

JULIA A. EASTMAN DEAD.

Authoress Who Founded Preparatory School for Wellesley Was 74.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 1.—Miss Julia A. Eastman, founder and for eighteen years Principal of Dana Hall School, for girls, a fitting school for Wellesley College, died in her home here to-day. She was 74 years old.

Miss Eastman, besides being noted as an instructor, was the author of a number of children's books.

Lewis Randolph Hamersly.

Lewis Randolph Hamersly, editor and publisher, died suddenly at the home of his daughter, wife of Lieut. Roland Curtin, U. S. A., in Annapolis, Md., on Saturday night. Mr. Hamersly was born at Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1840. On his matrnal side he was a grandson of Commodore T. H. Stevens, who at the age of 17 commanded one of Perry's ships, the Trippe, at the battle of Lake Erie, and nephew of Rear Admiral T. H. Stevens, U. S. N., who distinguished himself in the Civil War. On his paternal side he was grand-nephew of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis of Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools of Washington, and married Miss Mary Palmer of Portsmouth, Va. He leaves a widow and four children: Lewis R., Jr.; May, wife of Lieut. Curtin; Lillie, wife of Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., of Washington; and Edith, wife of Pay Director H. E. Bisco, U. S. N. Mr. Hamersly entered the Volunteer Navy in 1862. He served through the war and was honorably discharged in 1866. On the same day he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He resigned the commission in 1869. He compiled and published the first edition of "Hamersly's Records of Living Officers of the United States Navy." He published "Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia" in 1891, and later started "The United Service Magazine." He was the controlling member of the publishing firm of L. R. Hamersly & Co., 1 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was a Companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery; a member of the Military order of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the Army and Navy Club.

M. Karauloff Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—M. Karauloff, a Constitutional Democrat, and one of the most influential members of the Duma, died to-day from meningitis. He will be a great loss to the Jewish dissident causes, of which he was champion.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN F. MARVIN, 84 years old, died late on Saturday night of pneumonia at his home, 352 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Albany, and for a number of years was in business in Herkimer. He had lived in this city for five years.

L. L. CAMP aged 54, a prominent merchant of Winsted, Conn., where he had been engaged in business for the last thirty years, died at the Litchfield County Hospital on Saturday night. He was operated upon on Tuesday last. A wife and two children survive him.

JAMES F. MOORE, who was in charge of the real estate department of the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Company of New York, died yesterday at his home, 61 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., of pneumonia. He was a native of Newark, and leaves a widow, who was Miss Estelle Y. Lynch of Philadelphia. He was in his twenty-eighth year.

Mrs. ELEANOR COOKE HUBBARD, widow of Dr. W. H. Hubbard, died on Saturday at the home of her son-in-law, Stryker Williamson, in South Village Road, Gravesend, Brooklyn, of heart disease. She was born in Philadelphia ninety-eight years ago, and was married at Red Bank, N. J., where she made her home until the death of her husband twenty-three years ago. One of Mrs. Hubbard's ancestors was Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She leaves a daughter and a son, Dr. Charles Hubbard of Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA MARRYATT, widow of Frederick Marryatt, died on Saturday at her home, 716 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fifth year. She was a native of Cranberry, N. J.

CARL F. CHRISTENDORF is dead at his home, 12 Irving Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Germany, and went to California in 1849, where he made a small fortune in the gold rush.

GEORGE B. PERKINS, one of those who witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre, Washington, died at his home in Biddeford, Me., on Saturday in his sixtieth year. He was a native of Georgia.

FRANKLIN C. VAN ORDEN, an oyster merchant for many years in Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 83 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J., of rheumatism, complicated by pneumonia. He was born in New York.

CHARLES R. WEBSTER, an actor of the old school, died at his home, 217 West 126th Street, yesterday morning of heart disease, aggravated by an attack of the grip. He was 62 years old and was born in Hartford, Conn. In his younger days Mr. Webster supported Booth and Barrett. He leaves a widow and one son, Dr. C. G. Webster of 371 East 200th Street, the Bronx.

Stole Crepe Streamers from a Door.

A thief stole from the door of 436 Avenue G, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, streamers of black and white crêpe placed there by an undertaker. The police are hunting for "the meanest thief."

STAGECHILDREN HAVE THEIR OWN XMAS

Five Hundred of Them Dined and Entertained by Themselves at the Criterion.

PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE

Santa Clauses by the Dozen to Give Them Out After the Children Had Contributed a Show.

Children of the stage, their fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, and as many more people as could get into the Criterion Theatre, had their Christmas celebration last night. There were about 500 of the children and each child had at least two attendants, so that the capacity of the house was tested with the 1,500 persons present. The orchestra was given over to childless grown-ups, the children occupied the first balcony, and the gallery held the overflow from down stairs.

The celebration started with an entertainment given by children, even to a child stage manager, who was named Burton Janes, and frequently had to notify the audience that there could be no encores on account of the length of the bill. Before this began, however, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer made a short speech, in which he referred to "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge and others who had been among the first to think of the little folks of the stage at Christmas time.

When one of the smallest in the audience began to cry, the Rev. Mr. Slicer said it made him feel at home, because it reminded him of a christening. Then Joseph R. Grismer made another short speech, thanking the members of the committee, Mrs. Tallaferro, Mrs. Anna V. Mittee, Mrs. Millie Thorne, William Harris and others, for carrying on the work. He told how Mrs. E. L. Fernandez and "Tony" Pastor, as well as "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, had been active in other days in giving such an entertainment.

The variety programme developed a great deal of unexpected talent, and if the juvenile stage manager had permitted, it would be going on yet, so insistent were the demands for encores. The performance started with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by all of the children on the stage and some in the balconies, led by Margaret Reigelman, who later sang "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Annie Laurie" all by herself, and displayed a voice of unusual sweetness and feeling. Then there was a piano solo by Eligidia Corboni, a dance by Dorothy and Eleanor O'Toole, a quintet, consisting of Loraine Frost, Violet and Clara Messereau, and Kitty and Etta Bryan, all of them almost beyond the size of "children." Minnie and Harold Hexter sang a song about the "Billikin Man," and a tiny little thing, named Anna Welsh, gave a harp solo that brought thunders of applause. Almost hidden behind the instrument, her slender little arms were barely long enough to reach the strings, but she played so that the big audience listened in silence. Her selections included variations on "The Last Rose of Summer" and a weird Welsh melody that required all of the activity of her skillful fingers.

Jesse Spiptzer supplied a song. Margaret Norworthy did some toe dancing. "Toots" Solomon appeared in a character song, Ruth Wells gave some imitations, and Grace Shanley told a story in four different dialects. A trio of children went through an intricate and very energetic Russian dance, and then there were numbers by Florence and Gertrude Kerpin, Zenia Keefe, Marie Sattler, Isabelle Longwell, Melba Nelson, and some others, whose names the young announcer did not pronounce distinctly enough to be recognized.

When all that was over, William Harris came out on the stage and marshaled the children into line to send them in to supper in the concert room of the Criterion Theatre. Before they went they had just a glimpse of what they were to receive after supper. Five big Christmas trees, glowing with lights and covered with parcels, were disclosed by raising the curtain which had afforded a background for the performers on the stage.

There probably never was quite such a bustle as there was in the dining room, and scarcely ever so many calls for more lemonade and more candy. Long tables extended down the concert hall, and every chair had a child, mostly chubby, in it. Happy, healthy looking youngsters they were, full of self-possession, and quite ready to eat and be thankful for whatever they were about to receive. Mrs. Tallaferro, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Thorne, Dr. Ida C. Nahm, Amelia Summerville, and dozens of other well-known stage people, men and women, acted as waiters and kept the plates and glasses supplied. The balconies were filled with the fathers, mothers, and other relatives, who were not permitted to share the children's pleasure nearer at hand.

After luncheon they all trooped back into the theatre, the children two by two, and up on the stage, where a whole army of Santa Clauses disguised as good-natured men and women gave out the presents. There was something for everybody in the long line. When the presents were all distributed there was a general sorting out of offspring and wards, and the grown-ups and the children went out into the rainy night quite well satisfied with the results.

In the audience were many prominent stage folk, most of whom had been participants in such celebrations before, when they were only stage children. Edith Tallaferro and the whole "Rebecca" company, including Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, came in a body from their own New Year's party at Mrs. Wiggin's home.

Count Dies with the Old Year.

Count A. V. Fontana, a nobleman of ancient Italian lineage, a soldier of Garibaldi and once wealthy, but of late years a peddler of little plaster casts, fell dead of heart disease on New Year's Eve in the office of Gans Brothers, umbrella manufacturers at 467 Broadway. He was once a salesman for them, and had dropped in to wish them the season's greetings. He was past 70 years old. The exposure during the last few days, also perhaps a lack of nourishment, said the Coroner, had weakened his heart.

New York Oculist Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Dr. George W. Bull, a well-known oculist, formerly of New York, died here to-day. He had been ill for a long time.

Gen. Curtin Dies Suddenly.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 1.—Gen. John I. Curtin, one of the best known residents of Bellefonte, died suddenly of heart failure to-day, aged 72 years. He was a half-brother of War Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. When the war of the rebellion broke out he went to the front as a member of the Bellefonte Fencibles. Later he re-enlisted as Captain of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment, and for bravery in action was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. He leaves two sons, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin of the United States Navy, who fought in the Spanish-American war, and who is now on duty at Annapolis, and Gregg Curtin of New York.

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GEN. JOHN C. SMITH DIES.

Ex-Lieut. Governor of Illinois Was a Prominent Freemason.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Gen. John Corson Smith died last night in his home here, 78 years old. He had been among the most active members of the Masonic order in the United States for many years, had held many honorary offices in the order, and was the author of several books on Masonic history.

Gen. Smith was born in Philadelphia, and moved to Illinois in 1854. When the civil war came he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois, but later formed Company I of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers. He took part in many battles, was wounded, and before being mustered out attained the rank of General.

He was Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer of Illinois, Commissioner of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and held several Federal offices. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HARTMAN.—On Jan. 1, 1911, to Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Hartman, a son.

BURNETT.—Dec. 28, 700 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Burnett, a son.
GABRILOVE.—Dec. 26, 84 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gabrilove, a daughter.
LUFT.—Dec. 30, 70 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Luft, a son.
PETRIE.—Dec. 27, West Haven, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Petrie, a daughter.
SAPHIER.—Dec. 26, 124 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Saphier, a son.

Married.

ABRAMSON—MORRIS.—Dec. 28, Ruth Morris to Dr. H. L. Abramson.
BODIN—CARDON.—Dec. 30, Blanche Cardon to Henry Bodin.
BOXT—FIALKOE.—Dec. 31, Sarah Fialkoe to Harry Boxt.
CARLTON—DE LACKNER.—Dec. 31, Nelanie De Lackner to John J. Carlton.
COLLINS—ZIRKER.—Dec. 29, Charlotte Zirker to Charles Collins.
FARLEY—FARLEY.—Dec. 27, Teresa Farley to Charles A. Farley.
FOSS—MECHANIC.—Jan. 1, Gussie Mechanic to Samuel Foss.
FUCHS—COYNE.—Dec. 31, Gladys R. Coyne to Anthony Fuchs.

Brooklyn.

BERGER—KAUFMAN.—Jan. 1, Jeanette Kaufman to Joseph N. Berger.
CARPENTER—MATTHEWS.—Dec. 31, Gertrude P. Matthews to William O. Carpenter.
GARDINER—CHRISTIAN.—Dec. 31, Margaret D. Christian to William Gardiner.
GOLDBERG—VOLON.—Jan. 1, Helen Volon to Louis Goldberg.
GRAYSON—MAIDHOF.—Dec. 28, Ethel Maidhof to Claude C. Grayson, Jr.
HAMILTON—SPECKHARDT.—Dec. 31, Mabelle Speckhardt to Harold P. Hamilton.
HART—KLEIN.—Dec. 27, Rose Klein to Milton Hart.
HINTZE—TOTTEN.—Dec. 31, E. Amelia Totten to Thomas F. Hintze.

New Jersey.

HAIGNEY—HUGHES.—Dec. 31, Echo Lake, Suzanne L. Hughes to John J. Haigney.

Died.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, 1910, Milvin J. Bailey, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 73 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 P. M.
BALBACH.—Dec. 30, 1910, Edward Balbach, in his 72d year. Funeral notice hereafter.
BENJAMIN.—On Jan. 1, at residence, 200 West 95th St., Charibel Tompkins Benjamin. Services and interment at Albany this (Monday) afternoon.
BLUMENTHAL.—On Dec. 30, 1910, Milton N., dearly beloved son of Frances Erdman and the late Nathan Blumenthal. Funeral from his late residence, 47 East 58th St., Monday, Jan. 2, 1911, at 10 o'clock. European papers please copy.
BOLGER.—On Dec. 31, 1910, Matthew C., beloved husband of Mary A. Bolger. Funeral from his late residence, 1,181 Tinton Av., near 168th Street, Bronx, Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10:30 A. M., thence to St. Anthony's Church, 169th St. and Prospect Av., where solemn high Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Lima, Ohio.
BURCHELL.—At Bay Shore, N. Y., on Saturday, P. M., Dec. 31, 1910, Sarah M. Burchell, aged 81 years. Interment Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1911, at Oakwood Cemetery, Bay Shore, N. Y. Funeral private.
COOKE.—On Dec. 28, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Floyd Morrissette, in Belen, N. M., Benjamin Stephens, eldest son of the late William H. and Elizabeth Stephens Cooke. Interment private. Funeral Tuesday, at East Orange, N. J.
DOREMUS.—Entered into rest

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO AID AERONAUTICS

Gen. Grant Advocates Appropriation for Development of Aviation Science.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, who spent two hours in going through the International Automobile and Aviation Shows at Grand Central Palace on Saturday night, following the opening address which he delivered, showed his interest over the aeroplane exhibits, and commented on the tragic deaths of Moisant and Hoxsey. While looking at the Wright Brothers' forty-foot "Model B" plane with Capt. T. T. Lovelace, the Director of the aviation show, and C. J. Turpin, the representative of the Wrights, he asked what the effect would be on the aviation industry of the deaths of the two aviators.

Capt. Lovelace, who has built scores of aeroplanes in this country and in France and England, said that the certain result would be that greater care would be taken in the building of planes and that the aviators themselves would use greater caution and attempt fewer daredevil stunts.

"Hoxsey and Moisant were really martyrs to the science of aviation," said Lovelace, "and the loss of their lives will mean strides ahead in overcoming the faults and frailties of aeroplanes. Plane-warping wires and braces will be greatly strengthened to safeguard further the lives of the men who are conquering the air, and new devices will be added to machines to insure their stability. The quality of materials used in manufacture will also be improved, I have no doubt."

Gen. Grant spent seventy minutes in the Aviation Show alone, and told his aids and the National Guard officers of the Seventh Regiment who were in his party that he had been splendidly surprised over the comprehensiveness of the show.

"When I was Ambassador to Austria," said the General, "I was with Sir Hiram Maxim one day at Vienna talking over aeronautical topics, and Maxim took from his pocket a calling card. He tossed it sidewise into the air and watched it sail. Then he took a large silver coin and threw that into the air with an impetus to make it sail on its side, showing that outside force alone controlled its movement.

"The difference betwen the card and the coin in the air is the secret of the coming science of aviation," said Maxim to me. "When thrust can be added to a curved surface there will be a flying machine that is practical." Maxim's words and our subsequent conversation on these matters first compelled my attention to aeronautics, and I have been studying the subject ever since. These exhibits here have been of the most absorbing interest to me."

Gen. Grant declared that he had rather expected in accepting the invitation of the management to make an address at the opening of the shows that he would see something of the nature of a dry and dull industrial exposition, but that both the automobile and aviation shows had far surpassed his expectations. He remarked further that he hoped to see the United States Government take a greater interest in aviation and appropriate adequate sums for its development for military purposes.

Capt. Lovelace told the General that the boys of the United States interested in aviation and in building model aeroplanes had spent more money on the science than the Government. Gen. Grant asked him to repeat the remark, and seemed to think such a thing almost incredible. He further commented on the need for liberal appropriations.

Polls Takes Handicap.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 1.—Polls easily won the New Year's Handicap, one mile, at Terraza Park to-day. He took the lead on the turn and won easily by three lengths. The weather was cold, but a big crowd turned out. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Royal Tea, (Lowe,) 50 to 1, won; John Robert, (Wolcott,) 7 to 1, second; Closer, (Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:36. Louder, Decide, Twenty-One, Woolvol, Erfog, Janie Ware, Luna, Beall, and Noah also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Cotytto, (Benschoten,) 3 to 1, won; Laveno, (McCullough,) 5 to 1, second; Personality, (Gans,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Periwinkle, Vanity Fair, Ed. Tracy, and Hannibal Bey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Waldorf Belle, (Armstrong,) 20 to 1, won; Marcus, (Gans,) 6 to 1, second; Colonel Bronston, (Anderson,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Rather Royal, Fred Maier, Sporting Life, Red Hussar, Manila S., Cuban Boy, and Fusileer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Polls, (Keogh,) 6 to 1, won; Follie Levy, (Murphy,) 6 to 1, second; Harrigan, (McGee,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:38 4-5. Cherryola, Helmet, Jack Atkin, and Meadow also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Thurbet, (Anderson,) 12 to 1, won; Gene Wood, (Wallace,) 4 to 1, second; Joe Woods, (Reid,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Joe Ehrich, Antigo, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Stalwart Lad, and Sensible also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Little Marchmont, (McGee,) 8 to 2, won; Misprison, (McCullough,) 4 to 1, second; You Win, (Murphy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Vesme, Siscus, Lista, and Alma Bey also ran.

Pick a Hudson River Bridge Site.

At a joint meeting of the New York and New Jersey Inter-State Bridge Commissions held last Friday at the offices of the commission, 115 Broadway, it was stated that the Commissioners tentatively approved of the Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth Street site for the Hudson River Bridge. It was found, however, that no funds were available in New Jersey at the present time for the continuation of the preliminary engineering investigation of the river bottom at this site, and that, therefore, the work must be held up temporarily.

SOUTER DOWNS BRITISHER.

Quaker Racquet Expert Defeats Hawes at Tuxedo Park Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Racquet Club in allowing Jack Souter to come on for the holiday season, a large gathering of society people who are spending the holidays at Tuxedo were treated to some excellent racquets. Souter, who is professional coach to the Philadelphia club, easily defeated Walter Hawes, professional of the Wellington College, London, England, in two matches, winning five straight games. He took the first match three straight and won the second, giving a handicap of 5 aces, by score of 15—10, 15—4, 15—10, and 15—11, 15—8 Hawes was outclassed at every stage of the game, Souter playing the balls anywhere he desired.

In addition to the professional match, the handicap for the club cup was also started. Robert D. Wrenn had a hard time to defeat F. T. Frelinghuysen, but with lots of good luck finally won out, after each had two games, by a score of 18—15, 15—6, 9—15, 10—15, 15—12. Stanley G. Mortimer defeated William Post in three straight, 15—8, 15—8, 15—9.

A squash tournament was also started to-day with a big entry list, but only one match was played. C. S. Lee defeated R. L. Morris, 15—7, 15—5.

To-morrow Hawes and Souter will play George Standing and Robert Moore in a four-handed match. There is much interest taken in this match, as the racquets shown to-day by Souter made many people believe he is thoroughly fit to meet and beat George Standing for the professional title. The galleries were filled with a large and fashionable crowd, which came out for the Tuxedo ball last night and will remain over for to-morrow's match. Among the spectators were William A. Larned, lawn tennis champion; William J. Clothier, ex-National champion, and Robert D. Wrenn. Following are summaries of all matches, best three of five games:

First game:
Souter .3 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 6—15
Hawes .0 2 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 ..—10
Second game:
Souter .....8 0 2 0 3 0 2—15
Hawes .....0 2 0 2 0 0 ..— 4
Third game:
Souter ....3 0 0 0 6 0 0 2 0 0 0 4—15
Hawes ....6 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 ..—10

HANDICAP MATCH.
(Souter conceding Hawes 5 aces.)

First game:
Souter .....4 0 4 0 4 0 1 0 2—15
Hawes .....5 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 ..—11
Second game:
Souter .....3 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 7—15
Hawes .....5 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 ..— 8

Referee—Mr. Robert D. Wrenn. Marker—Mr. Robert Moore.

ESTOPPEY ENDS RUN.

Athlete Finishes 1,000 Miles in as Many Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 1.—With hundreds cheering lustily his wonderful spurt around the twelve laps which remained to complete his task, Eugene Estoppey ran his thousandth mile in as many consecutive hours at midnight this morning and established a world's endurance record.

He started on the task at 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 20. Ten days later the runner showed unmistakable signs of fatigue, but he plunged along to get his second wind.

The finish this morning demonstrated his wonderful endurance. When he started around the twelve-lap course the officials had a hard time keeping the crowd back from the course. Estoppey looked as though he would be unable to hold the fast pace he had marked out for the final mile, but sheer pluck kept him on his feet.

He has taken his meals and gotten his sleep in snatches between miles, one mile having been actually run in each hour since the start. Estoppey's reward is a $1,000 purse and his expenses.

Lawyers to Dine Delany and Hughes.

A meeting of the New York County Lawyers' Association will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, Jan. 5. Samuel Untermyer will speak on "Some Needed Legislative Reforms in Corporate Management." A reception will then be given to Justice-elect John J. Delany of the Supreme Court, who will be the guest of honor. After the meeting a dinner will be served. The annual Bar dinner will take place this year at the Astor on Feb 18, the guest of honor being United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes.

Policeman Admits Intoxication.

Patrolman Frederick Hensler of the Eldridge Street Station, who was locekd up in the Elizabeth Street Station on Saturday night on a charge of intoxication, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court yesterday and was paroled in the custody of Capt. William Day of the Eldridge Street Station until Tuesday morning for sentence.

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Burr & Co., A. P. Demarest & Co. and J. M. Quimby & Co.
These new models are direct from the London and Paris Shows and will not be exhibited at any other Show in New York
Concert Afternoon and Evening

ATHLETIC UNION BUILDS UP SPORT

Everett C. Brown, President of Governing Body, Speaks of Organization's Progress.

In connection with the recent criticism of the Amateur Athletic Union by the Athletic Research Society, wherein the latter body claimed that the union was not doing all in its power to forward sport along lines catering to all sorts and conditions, Everett C. Brown, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, has the following to say:

"I am most happy to state that at this time the Amateur Athletic Union is at peace with all the world. Harmonious relations exist between all the National governing bodies throughout the world and the Union. This means much for amateur sport everywhere. In this connection I may state that in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on International Athletics the Amateur Athletic Union has joined the International Swimming Federation. We predict that swimming will derive great benefits from this affiliation.

"It is with no spirit of cajolery that I say that the eyes of the whole amateur world are on the Amateur Athletic Union and are willing to follow its lead in the betterment of athletics.

"I believe one of the most important undertakings, and one which is now under way throughout this country, is the forming of new associations. Conditions now warrant several new organizations which could be organized from parts of the older divisions without doing them any harm, and which would promote amateur athletics wonderfully in such centres as Pittsburg and Omaha, and such States as Texas, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and a number of associations could be formed out of the vast Western territory now included in the Central, Western, and Rocky Mountain Associations.

"I may say that at the last annual meeting a special committee was appointed and authorized by the convention to investigate existing athletic conditions. This committee has had several meetings with different committees outside of the Amateur Athletic Union, but has yet to find that any of them have anything to suggest that the Amateur Athletic Union has not either already installed or has in contemplation.

"James E. Sullivan, while President of the Amateur Athletic Union, always suggested ways that would tend to improve existing conditions, and has gone out of his way, not only in the organization, but outside of it to investigate anything that would tend toward the betterment and promotion of the union.

"I can only repeat that we are ready and willing at all times to meet all new situations and conditions that arise, either within or without the organization, when a proposition is made to us in good faith, and backed by men who are interested in the development of athletics in the United States. I can truthfully say that there is nothing in amateur athletic control that any competing organization can offer, that the Amateur Athletic Union cannot give, and would be glad to furnish, if properly consulted.

"Too much cannot be said about the work the Amateur Athletic Union has done in the past in its playground activities, and in its works on forming public school athletic leagues, church settlements, factory, and playground organizations. In the great metropolitan centres these organizations are multiplying and the Amateur Athletic Union cannot be too strenuous in endeavoring to lift these bodies into its organization, and assisting them in every way possible in the promotion of their line of activity.

"One matter that I think it pertinent to touch upon is the fact that the United States, as a whole, is about one hundred years behind the times in the number of its public baths in existence. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago already have some ideal municipal baths, which should and can be copied all over the country. It should be the best aim of every division of the union to promote any scheme whereby the municipal baths shall be established in all large cities. In my opinion, they are next in importance to the public playgrounds.

"I have in mind a suggestion which I believe could be carried out with great benefit to the cause of athletics—namely, the establishment of headquarters of the A. A. U. in every important city in the form of clubrooms, where everybody interested in athletic conditions would find welcome, and where files, statistics, and necessary data would be available to any one desiring information about athletic affairs. These rooms would also provide a meeting place for the officials in each district, and supply a long-felt want. Such an arrangement would be an inducement to young men to join the ranks of the A. A. U., as it would be a boon to those who have no such place as clubrooms to congregate."

As if to further accent the accord with which the Amateur Athletic Union stands with bodies which are powers in their respective domains, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, President of the newly named National Collegiate Athletic Association, and James E. Sullivan on Friday last held a long talk, and congratulated one another on the progress their respective organizations were making to further clean sport.

POMERANIANS ON SHOW.

Specialty Club Will Hold Exhibition at Waldorf-Astoria.

Pomeranians of all sizes and ages will be on view at the inaugural show of the American Pomeranian Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, Jan. 10. It is known that 200 or more will be benched. For their scant inches, beauty of coat, and long pedigrees it no doubt will be the richest group from the cash valuation of dogs ever to be gathered under one roof. There will be bay Poms and veterans of several years, with all the possible single and brace or team classes. "There will be Poms of every known color on view except pink," said E. M. Oldham, the Superintendent of the show.

Mrs. L. C. Dyer of Pontafon, North Wales, famous for Poms, is coming over to judge at the show. The club is ten years old, but has not before ventured on a show of its own. Mrs. Frank Smyth of Philadelphia is the President, and the Vice Presidents are Miss Anna Sands, President of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America; Mrs. Hartley Williamson, and Miss F. K. McLane of Philadelphia. Miss Elsie G. Hyde of Bogota, N. J., is the Secretary-Treasurer. The Bench Show Committee, in addition to the officers, includes Mrs. William Caner Weidersheim of Philadelphia and Mrs. R. F. Mayhew of Staten Island.

There are 66 regular classes and nearly 300 special classes to be judged. The show will be held in the Palm Room.

GOOD BOXING CARDS FOR LOCAL CLUBS

New Year Starts Off with Well-Matched Pugilists — International Go at Olympic A. C.

The first week of the new year will be a busy one among the local boxing clubs, and glove contests between boxers of various weights, ability, and styles have been arranged for the entertainment of the members of many organizations on nearly every evening. The first show of the week will consist of two ten-round bouts at the Olympic Athletic Club this afternoon. This holiday attraction will bring together Sammy Keller, the English bantamweight, and Young Shugro of Jersey City. Keller recently gave Jimmy Walsh of Boston a hard fight, and a rattling good bout is expected when he clashes with the promising Jerseyite. The second ten-round contest will be between Charley Goldman and George Kitson. Both of these boys are well known to local fight fans, and should prove a good attraction. There will be short bouts preliminary to the main contests.

Three bouts of ten rounds each will be offered at the National Sporting Club on Friday night between contestants of three different classes—light, welter, and middle weight. Tommy Maloney, the west side lightweight, will meet "Fighting Joe" Hyland, and much action may be expected in this encounter. Jeff Smith will appear as one of the contestants in the welterweight bout against a boxer who has not yet been chosen, and in the middleweight attraction Christy Williams, the negro, is matched against Shadow Morris.

A fast mill is promised at the Sharkey Athletic Club on Wednesday night when Paddy Sullivan, who mixes it from the time he steps into the ring, will meet Johnny Dolan, the Trenton boxer, who made such an excellent showing at this club's recent show. Both have an aggressive style, are rugged, and can hit hard. Another ten-round bout at this club will be between Harry Winters and Young Egar, and Battling Larry Ryan and Smoke Jones will clash in a ten-round go. A four-round preliminary and a wrestling match are also on the bill.

A special show will be offered at the Olympic Athletic Club on Friday night for John Nelden, a former sporting writer. Tommy Houck and Young Wagner will furnish the main ten-round bout, and Willie Lewis and "Fighting" Kennedy will also box for ten rounds. There will be several preliminary exhibition bouts, in which Tommy Murphy, Willie Beecher, Abe Attell, Knockout Brown, and other well-known boxers have promised to appear.

An attractive card is offered at the Long Acre Athletic Association on Thursday night, when Owen Langdon of Brooklyn will meet Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia for ten rounds and George Kitson will box ten rounds with Joe Black. In the six-round preliminary Frankie Andrews will meet Bob Moore. A wrestling match between Prof. Mundy and Mike Lucas will be the first number on the programme. At the Metropolitan Athletic Club on Thursday night Young Wagner will meet Eddie Sherman in a ten-round bout at catch weights. The Eastern Parkway A. C. of Brooklyn on Friday night will offer a programme which includes Young Rudolph and Monk Green, and Jim Norton and Battling Pete. The Brooklyn Beach, Bedford, New Polo, and Reno Athletic Clubs will also offer cards for their members this week.

The Fairmont Athletic Club will present its next show on Tuesday, Jan. 10, when Leach Cross, the east side dentist, will make his reappearance in the ring in a ten-round bout with "Cyclone" Cy. Smith, the New Jersey lightweight.

Duval Wins at Jamaica.

The Jamaica A. A. ushered in the New Year yesterday with a three-and-a-half-mile road race over the country in the vicinity of Jamaica, with a score of men in competition. B. Duval of the home club, finished first in 18:40, and easily led the field past the finish. Among those to finish in the first dozen were T. Carroll, Jamaica A. A.; J. Dunn, Sprocket A. C.; J. Parke, Long Island A. A.; H. Carroll, unattached; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A.; H. Weber, J. Hayes, Jamaica A. A.; J. Wood, Jamaica A. A.; G. Sloan, West End A. A.; W. Kirchler, St. Monicas A. A.; G. Lewis, unattached.

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Among the unique features in the 1911 FIAT design will be found MONOBLOC casting, LONG STROKE type motor, NO MOVING PARTS VISIBLE, water jacketed carburetor, water cooled exhaust, no manifolds exposed, CARBURETOR GIVING GREAT FLEXIBILITY, lubricating system by force feed, PRESSED STEEL REAR AXLE HOUSING, eliminating strut and torsion rods, powerful foot and hand brakes, lined with cast steel and WITHOUT CHATTER OR VIBRATION WHEN SUDDENLY APPLIED, FIAT type multiple disc clutch insuring supple engagement, high-tension dual ignition, with switch on dashboard, permitting operator to START ENGINE FROM SEAT, and many other features which can only be appreciated by inspecting the model at the showrooms of the FIAT Automobile Company or its branches.

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EXHIBITS ADDED TO PALACE SHOW

Second Week of Automobile Display Will Find New Features—Aeroplanes Attract Attention.

The doors of Grand Central Palace, which houses the eleventh annual international automobile show, combined with the first international aviation show, were closed to the general public yesterday, but exhibitors were busy putting their sections in proper shape.

Several of the show spaces were bare on Saturday night when the show opened, owing to slowness on the part of railroads and some errors in shipment. For instance, the Lexington motor car exhibit was missing on Saturday, and the wires were kept busy until the freight car with its precious load was discovered sidetracked in Dayton, Ohio. At an expense of $300 these cars were bundled onto an express train, and arrived yesterday in time for installation. Several of the Gramm trucks were also delayed in transit, as were motor car exhibits of the Maytag-Mason, Ideal, Coleman, and Schacht companies. The day of rest gave an opportunity to put these booths in shape. In fact all the little discrepancies attendant upon an opening night were effaced during Sunday, and visitors this morning will find a show complete in every detail. The public will be admitted to the Palace to-day and every day this week between the hours of 9 A. M. and 11 P. M. Saturday night brings the exposition to a close.

All Palace attendance records were smashed Saturday night when over 15,000 persons passed through the doors. At one time the police and fire authorities were on the verge of ordering that admission be denied to latecomers. Even the most blase auto show visitor found much to interest and commend. First of all the decorative scheme came in for [illegible] and general delight was expressed over the way the plan was worked out. Then the concert programme was a source of genuine pleasure and frequent applause. No such attempt has been made in the past to make the music a feature. Walter Blaufuss and his orchestral band of thirty-five pieces gave a pretentious concert, lightened by many popular selections and vocal numbers by Miss Rena Aubrey and John Baxter.

In the main auditorium of the aviation show are two model aeroplanes suspended from the roof by electric wires, which fly about the room in circles, being propelled by electric motors that derive their power from the cords holding the miniature machines within bounds. Men, women, and children alike gazed at them with a sort of fascination on Saturday night, when the show opened.

One of the machines is a Curtiss biplane and the other a Blériot monoplane. As toys they are very expensive, as they are models that took months of patient work to complete.

Glenn H. Curtiss's "Hudson Flier" did not arrive at the show on Saturday in time to be assembled and set up on the floor of the palace, where most of the aeroplanes are displayed. It will be put in place to-day, and demonstrators of the Curtiss Company will explain the points of the machine.

The Blériot monoplane to be shown by Stanley Y. Beach did not get out of the Custom House in time to reach the show for the opening. Efforts were made to have it put in bond for the period of the show, but the request was denied, and it will be necessary to pay the 45 per cent. ad valorem duty, as it was brought into this country by an American. It will be brought to the palace to-morrow.

The monoplane in which Moisant flew from Paris to London has been draped with mourning. Visitors who passed it on Saturday night removed their hats and examined it with almost reverent curiosity. Mourning was placed also on the Wright machine that Hoxsey used.

IMPORTERS' SALON SHOW.

Interesting Exhibition of Foreign Cars Opens at Astor Hotel To-day.

One of the most noticeable features of the Importers' Automobile Salon that opens this afternoon in the ground floor ballroom of the Hotel Astor is the absence of temporary decorative effects usually seen at motor car exhibitions. The permanent decorations of the ballroom are so beautiful that there has been no necessity for the use of colored bunting or plaster casts to provide a proper setting for the cars to be displayed.

The only temporary decorative effects are eighteen Corinthian columns used to divide one space from another. These columns are ten feet high and eight of them are to be used in the big open floor space. Signs bearing the names of the cars are to be hung from chains suspended from the tops of the columns. The boxes that line the edges of the two balconies above the ballroom floor will be used to provide seats for visitors, the boxes seating nearly 500 persons.

Two chassis are to be displayed from to-day until Monday, Jan. 16, in the main lobby of the Astor, Paul Lacroix, Renault, and E. Lascaris, De Dion, winning the positions in the drawing. Mr. Lacroix will have a polished chassis of the 25-35 horse power American Special Renault and Mr. Lascaris will have a polished chassis of the 40 horse power Special American De Dion. Both are four-cylinder machines, produced especially for the 1911 market in America.

The Grand Prize Gold Cup of the Automobile Club of America and the Benz car with which David Bruce-Brown won the Grand Prize race on Nov. 12, will be exhibited in the conservatory just behind the Benz space in the ballroom. Cesare Conti has obtained the S. P. A. car that won the Targa Florio Cup race in Italy in 1909, and will exhibit it in the S. P. A. space.

Mr. Lazansky to Talk to Motorists.

Edward Lazansky, who assumed his duties as Secretary of State at Albany yesterday, has accepted an invitation to speak at the annual banquet of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, which is to be held at the Hotel Astor Jan. 12. The subject will be "The Motor Vehicle Law of New York."

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We'll wait till later to tell him of our clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

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LONG TRIP BY AUTO.

Abbott-Detroit Arrives After Journey of 21,078 Miles.

Covered with the combined mud of thirty-five States in which it has traveled, and with a total of 21,078 miles to its credit, the 100,000-mile Abbott-Detroit "Bulldog" arrived in this city last night.

The car, which has been out since July 10, is in charge of Dr. Charles G. Percival, who is accompanied by Dick Shadel of Chicago. On Thanksgiving Day the Abbott drivers were in Portland, Maine, their extreme eastern and northern point, and on Christmas Day they were in Jacksonville, Fla., their furthest southern point. The car, which is a 1910 Abbott, has been running continuously every day since it left Kansas City, and bears upon its tonneau hundreds of autographs, which have been painted, carved, and written upon it in the cities visited.

After the Grand Central Palace Show the "Bulldog" will go back to Detroit by way of Hornell, Elmira, and Binghamton, and from Detroit will attend the Chicago show, after which the Auto Carnival at New Orleans during Mardi Gras week will be attended. From New Orleans the trail of the "Bulldog" will go across the State of Texas into Mexico, up the Pacific Coast to British Vancouver, and across the continent for a second time through British Columbia and Canada to Montreal.

THOUSAND AT STRAUS DINNER

President and Carnegie Likely to Speak—A Notable Tribute.

President Taft is expected to be the chief speaker at a testimonial dinner to Nathan Straus which will be given on the evening of Jan. 31 in the Café Boulevard by about a thousand of Mr. Straus's friends and admirers. Henry W. Schloss, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred which is arranging for the dinner, was in Washington to see the President a few days ago. He said yesterday that President Taft was greatly interested in Mr. Straus's work, and had expressed his willingness to attend the dinner and make an address.

Andrew Carnegie is also expected to speak, as are several other well-known men. The dinner will be non-partisan, and representative men of all parties will attend to testify to the far-reaching good accomplished by Mr. Straus in his campaign for the pasteurization of milk.

The decision to give a testimonial dinner to Mr. Straus was made by his friends just after Mr. Straus had yielded to the pleas of many charity workers that he continue his pasteurized milk depots. Soon after Mr. Straus decided to continue these, which his friends say have resulted in the saving of thousands of babies' lives, plans for the dinner began. In the membership of the Committee of One Hundred are Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont, William G. McAdoo, Charles M. Schwab, W. Bourke Cockran, Andrew Freedman, Lloyd C. Griscom, William Sulzer, Charles F. Murphy, Controller Prendergast, Herman Ridder, Congressman William S. Bennet, Adolph Lewisohn, Justice James W. Gerard, Marcus M. Marks, Henry Morgenthau, Louis Stern, William R. Willcox, Marcus Braun, E. J. Greenwood, Joseph E. Newburger, and Edward C. Blum.

On the night of the dinner the entire Café Boulevard will be given over to the diners. Chairman Schloss said yesterday that about 1,000 persons are expected, and that the dinner will be one of the most representative gatherings to assemble here in many years.

Colgate Basket Ball Schedule.

The management of the Colgate University basket ball team announces the schedule for the season as appended. Four of last year's team are still at school and help to make up what is said to be an exceptionally fast team. Last year's team defeated New York University, Rochester, Syracuse, Lehigh, St. John's, and Oberlin. The schedule follows:

Jan. 13, Forty-fourth Separate Company in Utica; 12, Dartmouth College in Hamilton; 20, Rochester University in Hamilton; 27 Cornell University in Ithaca; 28 Rochester University in Rochester. Feb. 4, Union College in Hamilton; 10, Rensselaer Poly. Institute in Troy; 11, West Point Military Academy in West Point; 13, St. John's College in Brooklyn; 14, New York University in New York; 17, Union College in Schenectady; 18, Williams College in Williamstown; 25, Syracuse University in Hamilton. March 4, Rensselaer Poly. Institute in Hamilton; 10, Syracuse University in Syracuse.

News of the Athletes.

The Great Neck Hills Country Club will hold its six-mile road run to-day at Great Neck Hills, starting from the clubhouse at 3:30 P. M. A fine list of entries has been secured, and the country over which the race will be decided is said to be exacting and varied enough to warrant a good contest. Exceptional prizes will be awarded first, second, third, and fourth men to finish. There will also be a team prize, fast-time prize, novice prize, and a trophy to the first local man home.

At Yonkers, the Young Men's Christian Association will hold a five-mile road race this afternoon, starting from Getty Square. Eighty-seven entries have been secured, including some of the best men in the district, with George F. Holden of the K. of K. A., on the scratch, and the other men on marks all the way up to three minutes. Nine organizations will try for the team prize.

Artie Hunt of the Pastime Athletic Club is on the lookout for a teammate in the relay walk of the Brooklyn Post Office meet on Jan. 21. Hunt would particularly like to get in touch with Tim Carroll, W. Higgins, the New England champion, who recently joined the Irish-American Athletic Club, or Goulding, the Canadian champion. It is promised that the judge of the walking at the team race will have his hands full determining fair walking.

STRINGENT AMATEUR RULES.

Schemes on Foot to Further Prevent Evasion of Competitive Conditions.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. began the enforcement on Saturday night at the Seventy-first Regiment games of the new rules which provide that "no athlete will be allowed to wear the emblem of club or organization which he is not eligible to represent in open competition under the rules of the A. A. U.," and that in relation to proper wearing apparel in track and field events. A number of the intending participants were pulled up with a short rein, and told these rules were made to be obeyed, and that they would be strictly enforced.

Among the makers of rules for the betterment of competition, and in order to preserve the purity of sport, there is a strong desire to add to that rule which covers "condition of competition," a clause which will effectually preclude any chance of an athlete competing under false pretenses.

It is proposed to insert a ruling whereby a man competing a second time in a class for which he is not eligible can be dealt with as they determine such cases in England. A case in point discussed was one which recently occurred in England. A soldier conected with the army at Aldershot, having won a novice race, after a previous victory, was haled before the Middlesex Court on the charge of obtaining a prize on false pretenses.

The dominant athletic powers showed their ruling in the case, and, while the soldier was eventually released without any stain on his character, it was pointed out by the court that such a case was clearly within the power of the law to pass sentence on, and all others were warned that they would not get off so easily.

It is still further the intention of the local authorities to ask that the photos of all registered men be put on their respective cards, as it is thought that such a check would prevent the passing of registration cards, a custom which was recently discovered.

Astorias Defeat Camerons.

At Astoria, L. I., yesterday the home team defeated the Camerons in an association football match, 2 to 0. This was the first victory ever scored by the Astoria team over the Camerons, and it was also the first win the Astoria team has scored in a league contest. The losing team played with only nine men.

TENNIS COMMITTEE ON ROTATING PLAN

Important Legislation at Meeting of National Association—All-Day Session in View.

Lawn tennis players are to have an all-day session at the coming thirty-first annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. This was decided upon during the recent meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Waldorf-Astoria because of the suggestion of Dr. Philip B. Hawk of the University of Illinois. Then more important legislation than has come before the delegates in years is on the programme, so that the usual two or three hours' session in the evening would not suffice. A. L. Hoskins, the Secretary, is now sending the notices to the two hundred clubs and organizations in the National governing body, so that the representatives may arrive in season for the opening at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 3, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The fact that the election of officers follows immediately after the official and committee reports leads followers of the sport in this city to predict that interest in the coming meeting will be centred early. This is because of the suggestion incorporated in the report of the Ranking Committee—E. F. Torrey, Jr., Miles S. Charlock, and Harry Torrance—that the members of the all-powerful Executive Committee be elected upon a rotating plan and so do away with a self-perpetuating body in control of the sport. The committee includes William A. Larned, Dr. Philip B. Hawk, L. H. Waldner, R. D. Little, W. J. Clothier, P. E. Fresbrey, L. D. Scott, E. F. Torrey, Jr., and Ralph Holterhoff.

California and the Pacific Coast following are working to obtain representation upon the committee. As the body stands nothing west of Chicago, with Waldner; the South, with Scott of Atlanta, or the Southwest, with Holterhoff of Cincinnati, is represented or has a voice. Of course, Dr. Hawk espoused the cause of the West, but all of the other officers are of the East, so that as a voting body it is a majority of nine against four.

A player fully acquainted with the Pacific Coast situation said yesterday: "The rotation of the Executive Committee is one of the best things that has come to lawn tennis in some time. The committee really ought to be larger—a member for every State. Anyway, California is out after a place. Some quiet canvassing has gone forward that will, I think, prove successful.

Another matter that has necessitated the lengthy meeting is the fact that probably the rules of the game will receive some much needed attention. A number of the local experts declare that it would not be at all surprising for a committee to be appointed to bring the rules up to date and so do away with the puzzling chapter—Decisions on Doubtful Points—that all too plainly shows the weakness of the rules as they stand.

The matter brought up by the Ranking Committee as to each tournament and championship being required to furnish a complete score card at the end of each series of matches or forfeit further right to hold the tournament is regarded as a good one. It is believed that in thrashing out this proposition it will be developed that it is aimed at the cooking or seeding of the draw which has caused so much controversy in the past as to some of the most important championships. Altogether the lengthier session promises to help improve the sport.

Brooklyn Loses to Ansonia.

For the second time this season the elevens of the Brooklyn Football Club and the Ansonia Football Club of Ansonia, Conn., met in the annual cup tie series of the American Football Association on the grounds of the former at Visitation Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when the Brooklyns again suffered defeat, this time by the score of three goals to one. In the first match played at Ansonia the New Englanders had been successful, but a protest lodged by the Brooklyns on the score of playing ineligible men, was upheld by the American Association, and the game ordered replayed in Brooklyn. The Brooklyns drop out, and the Ansonias will play against the Scottish Americans of Newark. The team work of the visitors was conspicuous, while Armstrong at centre half back and Ross at outside right, excelled for the Brooklyns. This afternoon the Brooklyns will travel to Newark, where they will meet the strong Paterson Rangers in a National League game.

YALE CREW PLANS.

Ells May Meet Pennsylvania and Princeton in the Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 1.—Coach John Kennedy of the Yale crew said to-night that the Spring training of the oarsmen would begin in about two weeks. The university Winter term will commence on Thursday, and the rowing officials will immediately lay plans to start the indoor work. The new boathouse will be formally opened when the Spring training begins. There is talk of having a banquet held there to mark the opening of the house, but the programme for the occasion will not be decided upon until after the opening of college.

In about a week Capt. Frost will meet his new Advisory Committee, consisting of Julian Curtiss of New York City, Walter Camp, Fred Allen of St. Louis, Leroy Whitney of New York City, and Ruthven Wodell of Poughkeepsie. Unless Allen happens to be in the East, it will not be possible for him to be in attendance at all of the committee meetings, but he will keep in close touch with the Yale Rowing Association.

It is known that Yale is planning more rowing races this year than ever before, and it is likely that Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania will all be found on her schedule, but no details have been arranged for any of the races as yet.

Buckingham and Van Sinderen, two of Yale's best oarsmen, played football all the Fall instead of rowing, and it will take them several weeks to get into condition for the boat if they decide to row again. Capt. Frost has had at work all the Fall a large number of inexperienced oarsmen. There are few 'Varsity veterans left in college, and it is practically certain that the crew this year will be made up from untried oarsmen, so far as intercollegiate experience is concerned. Capt. Frost, Buckingham, and Van Sinderen are the only veterans in college. Appleton, who would have stroked the freshman crew last year but for illness, is the most likely candidate for 'Varsity stroke this season.

RAIN STOPS ICE YACHTS.

To-day's Big Programme at Red Bank May Have to be Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Bright and early to-day crowds of ice yachtsmen, skaters, some with sails, gathered at the Shrewsbury River, where the cold snap had put the ice in ideal condition. The trains from New York and Newark brought down many visitors, and the North Shrewsbury was very much alive with all kinds of ice yachts and skaters.

The fast Tyro, owned by Garrett Morford and Thomas Henry Grant, was tried out for the first time this morning, and skimmed over the smooth ice in fine shape. This yacht, with the Imp, defended the championship pennant of the two rivers last year. Fred Water's new auto sleigh, which has been attracting considerable attention of late, was out, covered with its new red torpedo-shaped hood, and was driven by the inventor at a fast clip. The rain this afternoon cleared the river of boats and skaters and all races were called off until to-morrow, when, weather permitting, there will be some great racing.

The programme of races for the local club is as follows:

First Race—10:30 A. M., Commodore's pennant race, 15 miles over triangular course between third class yachts. Second Race—Club cup contest, best two out of three, winner of Commodore's race getting one leg on this cup race. 2 P. M.—"Mosquito" fleet boats for club cup, best two in three; also finish of third class races.

The championship race between the North Shrewsbury and Branchport Club yachts, scheduled for to-morrow, will be sailed later, as Branchport boats were unable to get here.

At Fair Haven there will be two cup races between the yachts of the two classes in the morning and afternoon, and fancy skating by Arthur Williams, the champion figure skater of America.

CAR COMING

During the past year some factory in this country has produced a car which is exactly the car you want at just the price you wish to pay. You do not know the name of this car or the style of car it is, but you can go to the Palace Automobile Show today or tonight, or any day or any night this week, and pick it out.

Whether this car is for touring or for city use, whether it is a limousine or a run-about, whether it is a high-powered car or a low-powered car, whether it is for pleasure or for business or for both, you will find it at this show.

Here is the chance of a lifetime to study the new models of over 70 makers, to make a side-by-side comparison and select the particular car you have in mind. The cars shown at the Palace Show will not be exhibited anywhere else in New York. The car you have coming is here, *now* and it forms part of an exhibition that will not be surpassed this year in attractiveness and scope.

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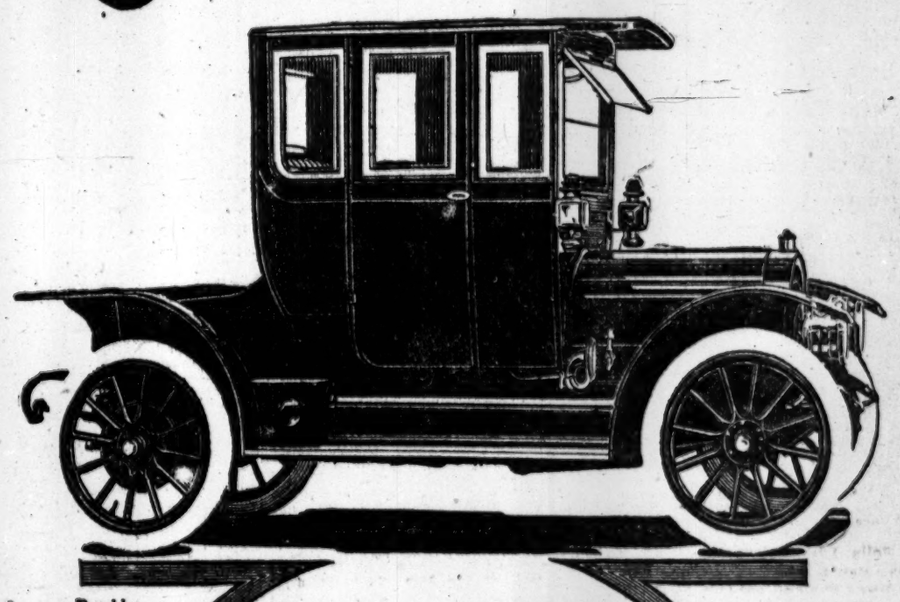

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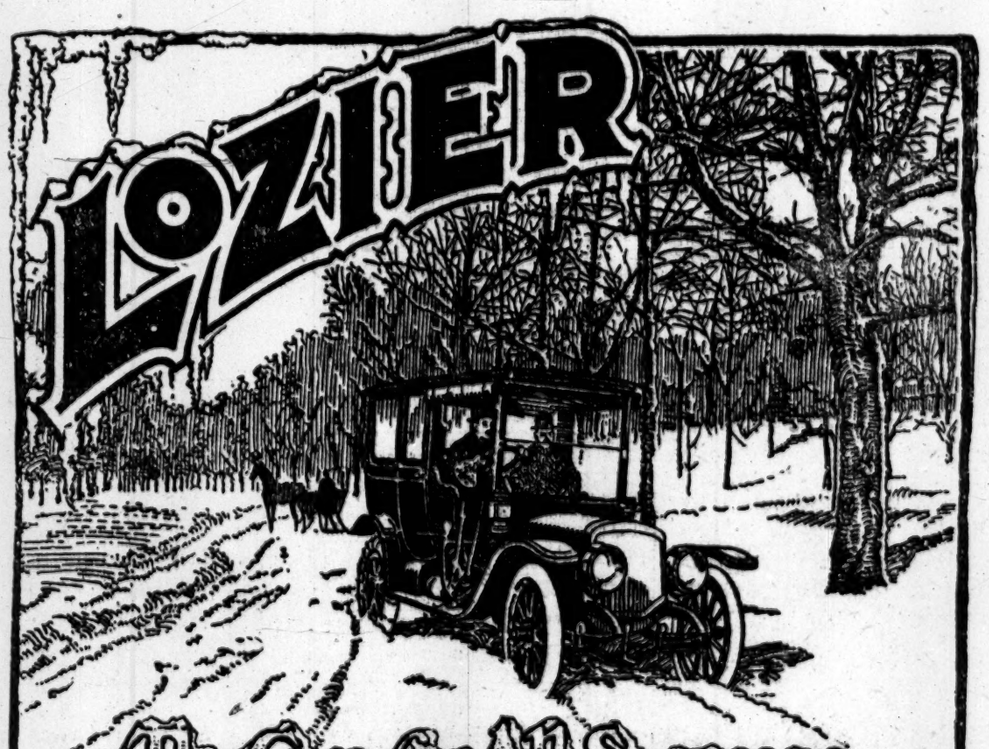

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No man who has owned and driven a Pierce-Arrow Car ever buys a different make of car. The Pierce-Arrow is always its own reassurance. It is the objective point of nearly every owner of an automobile.

The types to be shown at the Garden Show are a Brougham (36 H.P.), Regulation Touring Car, 7 persons (48 H.P.), Protected Touring Car, 5 persons (48 H.P.) and a Touring Car of the coach type (66 H.P.)

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REVIVE PLAN FOR BROOKLYN 'VARSITY

President Levermore of Adelphi College Hopes to Unite the Principal Educational Institutions.

$5,000,000 FUND IS NEEDED

Ex-Controller Grout Suggests Institute Park as the Site—Advocated Five Years Ago, but Fell Through.

Dr. Charles H. Levermore, President of Adelphi College, and other Brooklyn educators are deeply interested in a plan which, were the necessary funds forthcoming, would provide a Long Island university by the affiliation or the consolidation of half a dozen Long Island institutions of learning. An attempt was made about five years ago to obtain endowments sufficient to establish and maintain a large university on Long Island. A committee was appointed at that time and appeal for help from philanthropists was made, but the plan fell through.

A similar campaign is now about to be made, and those who are behind it say they hope to have a fund of $5,000,000 available some time in the future. President Levermore said yesterday that Brooklyn is equipped with the elements of what might well be welded into a great university. He called attention to Adelphi College, the Polytechnic Institute, College of Engineers, and Long Island College Hospital Medical School, already provided with buildings; a college of pharmacy, and a law school. "Through uniting and endowing these institutions a great university, which might well be termed Long Island University, could immediately serve the needs of a great many students of Brooklyn and elsewhere on Long Island," said Dr. Levermore.

"Terms of affiliation or union might be found which would create such a university, but funds of about $5,000,000 would be needed to give the institution the needed lands, buildings, equipment, and endowments. The existing colleges are now struggling with severe financial problems and are not housed as they should be.

"Brooklyn has more than one and a half million population. The population of Long Island reaches almost to the two-million mark. Brooklyn is the capital of Long Island and will be the predominant borough in the metropolis. We have in this a high school attendance of fifteen thousand. The annual number of graduates of Long Island high schools is about two thousand. About five hundred of these go to college. It is certain that of the graduates twelve hundred ought to get a college training and are now unable to do it, unless they can find it near home. Only a few can go to Manhattan colleges with less than two hours' travel per day. Even that is prohibitory, especially for young women. But a great majority are and will be unable to live at home and attend a Manhattan college at all.

"The facilities for collegiate instruction in Brooklyn may be compared with those in other cities. Philadelphia belongs to the same class as Brooklyn. It has a magnificent university and four large colleges near by. Chicago is also comparable with Brooklyn. It has two well equipped universities. Boston has not as large a population as Brooklyn, but it is fairly filled with colleges and universities. If these cities have developed collegiate institutions of high rank, why should not Brooklyn do as well?"

Former Controller Edward M. Grout, who is greatly interested in the university project, had this to say:

"I am very much in favor of the proposition for the establishment of a public university in Brooklyn, and I do not see why it cannot be done. Nowhere is there such a large community without its own university.

"The so-called Institute Park, in Eastern Parkway, near Prospect Park, created for the entire borough and easily accessible for Queens, where is now located the building of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, might be an ideal site for the group of buildings required for such an institution. The use of this site for such purposes was foreshadowed by the report of 1889 of the committee of the Park Board, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Gen. John B. Woodward, and Mr. M. D. Somers, and that time now seems ripe for the realization of their hopes. The city ought to give its aid to such a plan.

"A quick realization of the plan for a great institution would be best reached by an alliance of some sort with the existing private institutions in Brooklyn in such a manner as to entitle them to receive public support in return for the education furnished, and this might be done without losing the individuality or the independence of such institutions."

CLERK KILLED BY A BLOW.

Bookkeeper, Who Admits Hitting Him, Arrested on a Murder Charge.

Thomas Brady of 368 Ege Avenue, Jersey City, will be arraigned this morning in the Second Criminal Court on a charge of murder. He is accused by John G. McGlynn of 56 Sussex Street with having caused the death of Frank Donnelly of 30 Boyd Avenue. Brady admits having struck Donnelly early yesterday morning and felled him to the sidewalk.

To the Jersey City police Brady said that he had been drinking with friends in the Imperial Hotel at 3 Exchange Place and left them to go home. In the Public Service Company's trolley shed near the entrance to the Pennsylvania ferries two young women, apparently waiting for a trolley car, spoke to him. Donnelly, who was intoxicated, he said, and whom he didn't know, came along and accidentally brushed into him and made an insulting remark. He says he resented the remark by hitting Donnelly in the face. He saw him fall and then walked away, joining his brother James, who had come from the hotel. Policeman Costigan then came up and arrested him. The women made their escape.

An automobile owned by John T. Rowland, architect to the Jersey City Board of Education, that was waiting at the Hudson Tunnels entrance in Exchange Place for Mr. Rowland and a friend, was pressed into service to take Donnelly to St. Francis's Hospital, where Dr. E. J. McGovern, the house surgeon, pronounced him dead. His skull had been fractured.

Donnelly was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house in Manhattan. Brady is a bookkeeper with a construction company.

SHOT, WOULD GO HOME.

Man with Bullet in His Head Collapses After Leaving Hospital.

Louis Vance, a waiter in a lunch room at 681 Lenox Avennue, had an argument with thre young men yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock and threw them out. One of them drew a pistol and shot three times into the restaurant before running away. One of the bullets hit David Barry of 592 Lenox Avenue, a clerk, who was having a cupof coffee in the lunch room, in the head. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Two or three hours later Barry regained consciousness and insisted on going home. Though the bullet had not been extracted from his head, he was permitted to go. The police were told last night by the young man's brother than he was in a serious condition, and he was taken back to the Harlem Hospital. It was said there that he was likely to die. Detectives are looking for the three men who started the fight with the waiter.

LOSS IN PRIVATE CAB STANDS.

Companies Pay Hotels $500,000 for Stand Rights.

Alderman Courtlandt Nicoll, who presented the most recent ordinance for the regulation of the taxicab and hack traffic of the city, says he has met with hearty support all over the city, and that he hopes definite steps of reform will soon be taken. The proprietors of the cab business in the city, he says, are largely responsible for the present situation in which traffic cannot be made to pay despite the high fares charged.

"Nearly 50 per cent. of our high rates," he said, "represent absolute waste for both the cabs and the public. This proportion is eaten up in the charges put upon cab owners for stand rights and in the expenses of private telephone lines and starters. Moreover, nearly half their mileage to-day is dead, as they are practically prohibited from taking return fares.

"Although many hotel men appreciate the advantages that would accrue to them and to the city from a cheap cab service the majority do not favor the abolishment of their private stands, from the sale of which they are deriving an aggregate income of nearly $500,000 a year. But the proposed reform does not deprive them of anything to which they are entitled. It does not prevent hotels from maintaining private liveries if they wish. It merely prohibits them from using the public streets as a private garage or stable and taxing the public for this use.

"The chief argument for the retention of private stands by private hacks and special cabs seems to be that the safety and courteous treatment of the passenger is assured through a responsible company. In the case of an accident, however, the 'responsible company' is generally found to be judgment-proof and its stock owned by another company. Legal responsibility is often turned over to the tender mercies of a liability insurance company whose dividends vary inversely as the sympathy shown the damaged passenger.

"Public hackmen as a rule are a class much more to be trusted than the drivers of the big companies, as is proved by a glance at the court records. The public hackman's savings are generally represented by his rig and his right to do business, while the drivers for the companies are only employes and not under the same sense of responsibility as those doing business on their own account."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

Carolinas, Georgia—Rain Monday; cold wave Monday night. Tuesday fair; brisk southerly winds shifting to high northwesterly Monday afternoon or night.

Florida—Rain, followed by clearing Monday; much colder, with a cold wave in northern and central portions Monday night and Tuesday; fair Tuesday; winds becoming high northwesterly.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair and much colder, with a severe cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair; continued cold; high northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair and much colder, with a severe cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair; continued cold; brisk and high northwesterly winds.

Western Texas—Fair and colder, with a cold wave in southern and central portions Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

Utah—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair and colder Monday; cold wave in extreme eastern portion. Tuesday probably fair; slowly rising temperature.

Arkansas—Fair and much colder, with a severe cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair; continued cold.

Tennessee, Kentucky—Clearing and much colder, with a severe cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair; colder in eastern portion; high northwesterly winds.

Ohio—Rain, probably turning to snow Monday, much colder, with a severe cold wave; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday snow flurries; continued cold.

Indiana and Illinois—Snow, followed by clearing Monday; much colder, with a severe cold wave; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Michigan—Snow and much colder, with a severe cold wave Monday; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday snow flurries and continued cold.

Wisconsin—Snow and much colder, with a severe cold wave Monday; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Minnesota—Fair Monday; much colder in eastern portion; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday fair; continued cold.

Iowa—Fair and cold in western, snow in eastern and central portions, with a severe cold wave Monday; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Missouri—Fair Monday, except probably snow in northeastern portion; much colder, with a severe cold wave in eastern and southern portions; high northwesterly winds. Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair and continued cold Monday. Tuesday probably fair, with slowly rising temperature.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motions. 1—Chanler v. Andrews. 2—Herrington v. Am Tie and Timber Co. 3—Autopiano Co v. Amphion Co. 4—Paulsen v. Varyin. 5—Maddea v. Star Co. 6—Sullivan v. Montrose. 7—McNulty v. same. 8—Murray v. same. 9—Mulcahy v. same. 10—In re Jungman. Trial calendar. 52—Matter of Nicola v. 78—Williams v. United States. 83—Same v. same. 137—La Mutua Socledad v. S S Maraval. 113—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. O'Neill-Adams Co. 121—Varley Duplex Magnet Co v. Osthelmer. 128—Ward v. Sage.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J. Jury calendar. 150—Di Moise v. Liverpool & London. 151—Di Moise v. Royal. 152—Di Moise v. Commercial Union. 232—James v. Minnesota. 220—Murphy v. N Y, N H & H R R. 123—Brandon v. N Y, N H & H R R. 147—Wendt v. N Y, N H & H R R. 40—Williamson v. Ortiz. 122—Hamburger v. Helfman. 5—Leszynsky v. Leszynsky. 58—Vaile v. Moffett. 55—Lehman v. U S Industrial Alcohol. 65—German-Am Filter Co v. Ringler. 66—German-Am Filter Co v. Mayer. 67—German-Am Filter Co v. Doelger. 68—German-Am Filter Co v. Kips Bay. 69—Weinfeld v. Bergner. 71—German-Am Filter Co v. Ebling. 89—Blandin v. Bertron. 107—Harned v. International Magazine Co. 131—Grimond, Lim, v. Am Oil Cloth Co. 139—Laverage v. Chesborough Bldg. Co. 142—United States v. Fidelity & Deposit Co. 149—Lehman v. United States Industrial Alcohol. 91—Miller v. Pennsylvania R. R. 168—Schwarz v. Renault Freres. 171—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Burdett. 176—Smoke v. Penn R R. 181—Ramsault v. Griscom. 183—Potter v. Troy. 192—Smith v. Troy. 192—McCullagh v. Ocean S S Co. 193—Kmetz v. N Y, N H & H R R. 195—Knowles v. Wilson. 196—Knowles v. Wilson. 201—Du Bois v. McCready. 202—Nat Realty Co v. U S Mort & Trust Co. 205—Hendy Iron Works v. Brenneman. 209—Lewis v. Keller & Smith. 210—Penn Rubber Co v. Gould. 216—Chatham v. Dodge. 217—First Nat Bank v. Empire State Surety Co. 221—Doe v. Remmert. 222—Doe v. Remmert. 226—York Mfg Co v. Kohler. 227—Rosenfeld v. Reis. 229—Newhall v. Hutchinson. 233—United States v. Title Guar & Surety Co. 230—Nashville Interurban Ry v. Barnum. 239—Hamilton v. Selig. 240—Bishop v. Kramich. 148—Grindrod v. Southern Ry. 172—Sparrow v. Sullivan. 173—Purpura v. Willetts. 18—Smith v. Houston Oil Co. 28—United States for Bryant v. N Y Steamfitting Co. 60—U S Raincoat Co v. International. 63—Sheridan v. Breakwater Co. 244—Hickey v. Pennsylvania R. R. 224—Trimble v. Force. 12—N Y Breweries Co v. Johnson. 38—Panouis v. Ode. 61—Schwartz v. C P Ry. 83—Schmidt v. Standard Steel Car Co. 114—Veit v. Stewart. 119—Harper v. Kalem Co. 125—Knowles v. Dumont. 154—Mackerly v. Bradley. 155—Empire Circuit Co v. Sullivan. 164—Kline v. London & Lancashire. 14—Doyle v. N & T P R R. 165—Kline v. Royal Ins Co. 160—Drummond-Ludlow Co v. Simplex. 166—Kline v. Liverpool & London & Globe. 175—Marquese v. Ins Co of North America. 90—Hallister v. N P Ry. 64—Sovereign Bank v. Stanley. 136—Nat Brake & Clutch Co v. Murray. 2—Ives Inventions v. American Colortype Co. 3—Ives Inventions v. Quadri Color Co. 153—Mfrs Commi Co v. Klots. 134—Schoneweg v. N Y, N H & H R R. 245—O'Klaussak v. L V Coal Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Banruptcy discharges. Ralph R. Adams, Hy nan Bodner, George W. Korn, Moses W. Zifkin, Shepard, Ensign & Post, Clarence Martin, David Oliva, Morris Kassner, Burlington Transportation & Storage Co., Milton Rainer, Louis Rheimish, Leo Hechter, Charles E. Van Bibber. Under objection. David Hann, Isaac Saltz, Isidor Frank, Acme Roof Co., Henry Spriggs, Blumensons & Mines B. and J. Blankfort, Ellis & Barry. Adjourned cases. Sammes Healty, Davis Brooks, George I. Robinson, Jr., J. H. & M. Johnson. Motions. B. H. Scheftels Co., Henry Newbury, Gillen Print Co., M. Fisher Co., Thomas G. Gaylord, Isidor Blumenfeld, Herman Meyerowitz, Weeks & Hoskins Co., Charles Hallock Co., Henry Harris, Ida Schlachet, Gluck & Lash, Morris Gelb, Rosenblatt Brothers, Benjamin Lewkowitz, Marcus Brothers, Pietro Eacciature, Philip Rosengarten, Abraham Schwitz, H. & J. Hanig, Simon Ginsburg, Bernard Marcus, J. S. Wainess, Judson & Judson, Alexander, M. & G.; Kugel Underwear Co., Fishel, Nessler & Co., Henry Schoenfeld, Gordon & Makransky, F. Mohr & Co., McIntyre & Co. (2,) Intevale Elec. Co., Abraham Targum, H. J. Schneiderman, John F. Cockerill, Judson & Judson, K. Friedman & Son, Isidor Blumenfeld, Zucker Hexter, Barnet Goorland, J. S. Richards & Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 88—Madden v. Bell. 264—Columbus Dry Goods Co v. Globe & Kutyers Ins Co. 87—Am Planograph Co v. Smith. 234—U S Trust Co v. Daniel. 269—Howe v. N Y, N H & H R R. 278—In re Cullen. 281—Townsend v. Meyers. 282—N Y C & H R R v. City of N Y. 283—Dwight v. Guanajuato Con Min. &c. Co. 286—Burtis v. Trowbridge. 305—People v. Moore. 166—Schmidt v. Medical Soc. 267—Fischer v. Joline. 272—Straus v. Weinstock. 299—Levy v. Mott Iron Wks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Goff, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Turtletaub v. Langdon. 2—Michaelis v. Moriarity. 3—Lewis v. Lewis. 4—Wallace v. Wallace. 5—Zeeman v. Prendergast. 6—Sanders v. Lewis. 7—Old Dom S S Co v. Kelley. 8—In re Powell. 9—Remsen v. Levee. 10—Mayer Brew Co v. Hopkos. 11—Crawford v. Happel. 12—Jackson v. Loewy. 13—Newgold v. Weller Bottling Works. 14—Lichtenstein v. City of N Y. 15—Madden v. City of N Y. 16—Manning v. same. 17—Kriegsman v. Kriegsman. 18—Kirkpatrick & Co v. Bishop. 19 Kaufman v. Wood. 20—Starkey v. Straus. 21—State Bank v. Cohen. 22—Eschwege v. Larve & Co. 23—People v. White. 24—In re Meyer. 25—Keller v. Keller. 26—Buntinx v. Buntinx. 27—Watson v. Am Credit Ind Co. 28—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Nicholas. 29—Maslanka v. Stokes. 30—Rubin v. Hencken, &c, Co. 31—Central Trust Co v. Rogers. 32—In re Northern Bldg, &c, Assn. 33—Herman v. Herman. 34—Idoni v. Idoni. 35—Dudensing v. Thormann. 36—Rainier Co v. Agnew. 37—Sciolario v. Ash. 38—Roselle v. Westchester Fire Ins Co. 39—Chioddi v. Reddy. 40—Nilson v. Lawrence. 41—Dixon v. Dewey. 42—Vincent v. Freda Realty Co. 43—In re Wirth. 44—Lesekord v. Wallach Sons. 45—Kirkpatrick & Co v. Bishop. 46—In re Maurice. 47—H Huber Co v. Rogers. 48—Latham v. Latham. 49—Henners v. Karosh. 50, 51—Pusch v. Pusch. 52—McHale v. Quimby. 53—Shaffer v. Shaffer. 54—Doran v. Mitral Realty, &c, Co. 55—Haas v. N Y Motor Boat Co. 56—Purpura v. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co. 57—Lesser Kolb Mfg Co v. Wintchefsky. 58—Ducie v. Fire Assn of Phila. 70—Taylor v. Taylor. 71—Agoub v. Atlanta Home Ins Co. 72—Smith Cont Co v. City of N Y. 73—Murray v. N Y C & H R R R. 74—In re Davenport & Tracy Piano Co. 75—Felix v. Elmohar Co. 76—Mercantile Finance Co. v. Byrnes. 77—Germania Life Ins Co v. Bernstein. 78—United Wireless Tel Co v. Wilson. 79—La Fourrure v. Freedman. 80—Murphy v. Orpheum Co. 81—Burrows v. N Y Cont Co. 82—Maguire v. Prendergast. 83—Malone v. Paltrowitz. 84—Cohen v. Katz. 85—Kneitel v. Kneitel. 86—O'Brien v. United Silver Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Page, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Motions. Demurrers. 4—Pasvenstedt v. Smithers, Nordenholt & Co. 23—Woodward v. Sperry. 115—Hawle v. Moore. 76—Millnis v. Cornell. 107—Sire v. Freifeld. 109—Rowell v. Haines. 96—Chandler v. Press Pub Co. 126—Hart v. Goadby. 127—Bates v. United Mining Co. 128—Lowry v. De Chadenedes. 129—Marks v. Horwitz. 130—Riddle v. Shea. 131—Kleybolte v. Erb. 132—Probst v. Frankel. 133—N Y Ass'n for the Protection of Game v. Conron Bros. 134—Brown v. Lee. 135—Martin v. Barnum. 136—Clark v. Clark. 137—Humphreys Mfg Co v. Williams Co. 138—Smith v. Glasser. 139—Davis v. Robin. 140—Lewis v. Lewis. 141—Browning, King & Co v. Terwilliger. 142—City of N Y v. Kling. 143—Marks v. Horwitz. 144—Eppinger & Russell Co v. U S Wood Preserving Co. 145—Hanford v. Koehler. Preferred causes. 1603—Vogel v. Kuster. 2160—U S Title Guar & I Co v. Whisten Const Co. 2076—Ziegler v. Ziegler. General calendar. 1047—Alexander v. Bennett. 910—Price v. Equitable T Co. 911—Van Schaick v. same. 1020—Gotthelf v. Imperial Theatre Co. 213—Jackson v. Bridgman. 369—Mashheim v. Misch, Inc. 258—Mitchell v. Dunmore Realty Co. 67—Porter v. Porter. 854—Parker v. Parker. 2054—Candito v. Torina. 1185—Pishback v. Fishback. 1187—Simis v. Simis. 1199—Koba v. Awad. 1203—McCallum v. Rasch. 1211—Ospovad v. Ospovad. 1212—Weiss v. Herman. 1213—Carque v. Carque. 1214—De George v. De George. 1217—Gutherr v. Gutherr. 1220—Goeltz v. Ronner. 1227—Bernstein v. Solomon. 1228—Palmieri v. Wolper. 1244—Same v. same. 1247—Wilson v. Lyons. 505—Garner v. Thomas. 533—McElligott v. Payton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part VI.—O'Gorman, J. Certiorari cases. 2239—People ex rel Roosevelt v. Purdy. 2260—Same v. Same. 2261—Same v. Same. 2262—Same v. Same. 2263—People ex rel Astor v. Same. 2264—Same v. Same. 2265—Same v. Same. 2266—People ex rel Goldsmith v. Same. 2267—Same v. Same. 2268—Same v. Same. 2269—People ex rel Blumenkorn v. Same. 2274—People ex rel Childs & Co v. Same. 2276—People ex rel Starr's Sons Co v. Same.

State Franchise cases. 2228—People ex rel 2d Av RR v. State Ed Tax Comm'rs. 2239—Same v. Same. 2240—Same v. Same. 2241—Same v. Same. 2242—Same v. Same. 2243—Same v. Same. 2244—Same v. Same. 2245—Same v. Same. 2246—People ex rel Met St Ry v. Same. 2247—People ex rel 23d St Ry v Same. 2248—People ex rel B'way & 7th Av RR v. Same. 2249—People ex rel Christopher & 10th St R R v. Same. 2250—People ex rel 8th Av RR v. Same. 2251—People ex rel Central Crosstown RR v. Same. 2252—People ex rel 34th St Crosstown RR v. Same. 2253—People ex rel 42d St & Grand St Ferry RR v. Same. 2254—People ex rel N Y & Harlem RR v. Same. 2255—People ex rel Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR v. Same. 2256—People ex rel Ft George & 11th Av RR v. Same. 2258—People ex rel 6th Av RR v. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term. 1—Jacob Rouss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—2968—Matter of Torohy. 2916—Rosenberg v. Rosenberg. 2234—People ex rel McKeon v. Miller. 3111—People ex rel Graham v. McAneny. 2314—Levy v. Stanford. 1447—Schildkraut v. Powers. 3006—Crescent Sand & Gravel Co v. Watson Con Co. 3002—Adams v. Hirsch. 2173—Todd v. Todd. 2329—Jackson v. Greek Currant Co. 3074—Treman v. Warschuer. 3097—Moffat v. Dockendorff. 2981—Willoughby v. De Jong. 2941—MacLellan v. Stow. 2987—Gibbons v. N Y Plemosa Mining Co. 2906—Thomas v. Thomass. 2200—Bloch v. Collidane. 1837—Raimon v. Hickson. 3052—Aetna Nat Bank v. Kramer. 3031—Joslin v. Brush. 2627—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co v. City of N Y. 2246—Griffin v. Boden. 3131—Ziegler v. Ziegler. 3053—Gibbons v. Hearst. 2046—Pleasant Spring Dist Co v. Schieder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—95—Strickland v. Interborough R T Co. 46—Gamse v. Wiltridge. 96—Kraus v. Interborough R T Co. 104—Brennan v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 105—Kelly v. City of N Y. 106—Bitting v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 29—Anderson v. Nassau Elec R R. 74—Halloran v. L I R R. 35—Zint v. Interborough R T Co. 61—Tomasey v. Joline. 58—Vogel v. Nassau Elec R R. 83—Bobrofsky v. Nassau Elec R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Platzek, J. 624—Draisin v. Bruin. 203—De Rosa v. Furman. 3721—Nickel v. Ayer. 371—Weideman v. Schwarz. 761—V. Lo Pinta v. Steeves. 762—B. Lo Pinto v. Steeves. 787—Allen v. Oppenheim. 3669—D'Alesandro v. L. Burghardt Milling Co. 523—Cable v. City of N Y. 701—Schlessel v. Press Pub Co. 641—Purcell v. City of N Y. 621—Salzman v. same. 719—Buchman v. Carpenter. 509—Gorreck v. City of N Y. 703—Bracken v. Sayre. 90—Barry v. Scheuer. 3306—Carey v. Zipkes Const Co. 660—Geary v. Persian Rug Mfg Co. 119—Iske v. City of N Y. 127—Gustafson v. N Y Cont Co. 130—Kirman v. same. 727—Kipp v. Mittenthal. 653—Healy v. G. A. Fuller Co. 758—Levinson v. Rabinowitz. 398—Demos v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 340—Wodsolowsky v. Van Wyck. 390—Rescini v. Fickien. 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466—Tacchino v. Taylor. 702—Meyers v. Hegeman & Co. 590—Corcoran v. City of N Y. 806—Lowenstein v. Kitchings. 826—Oberle v. Stanley Hoisting Co. 835—Lion v. Fine. 851—McElroy v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 868—Gleason v. N Y Transp Co. 871—Sullivan v. G. Liss & Co. 872—Thompson v. Brown. 878—Sullivan v. G. Liss & Co. 886—Leffler v. Gottesman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—McCall, J.—2293—Pettit v. Pettit. 473—Royal Live Fish Co v. Central Fish Co. 2024—Staten Island Water Supply Co v. Board of Education. 1460½—Cohn v. McGay. 1156—Reddy v. Lowen. 760—Steiner v. Swift. 940—Russell v. Waldman. 319—Lawson v. Life Ass'n of Am. 1368—Glicker v. Limmer. 1436—Rossotti Lith & Print Co v. Pizzimenti. 1067—Hudson River Day Line v. Guardian Fire Ins Co. 910—Miller v. Sire. 734—J H Gray Co v. City of N Y. 854—Alexander v. Williams. 707—Davis v. Friedlander. 1141—McIver v. Tooker. 1143—Same v. Met Printing Co. 1238—Mairs v. B & O R R. 1131—Frank v. Milne. 435—Haff v. Ebling Brew Co. 2996—Clement v. Robert P. Murphy Hotel Co. 3000—Pfeiffer v. O'Gorman. 2936—City of N Y v. C I & B'klyn R R. 444—Bruno v. Central Bldg. Imp, and Invest Co. 959—Meyer v. Levy. 1172—Dwyer v. City of N Y. 1321—Audley v. Jester. 1158—Scheuer v. Rosenthal. 1135—South End Realty Co v. Peterson. 917—Wilson v. Krookat. 1057—Dermott v. Conlin. 113—Patterson v. Woodruff. 582—Dennis v. Stock, Grain, and Prov Co. 1147—Taylor v. Bankers' Loan and Inv Co. 263—G A Kessler & Co v. Lund. 2328—King v. Union Trust Co. 1234—Conrad v. Nat Surety Co. 134—Howard v. Bank of Metropolis. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 788—Lazenby v. Automatic Platen Press Co. 3073—People ex rel Pommer v. Thompson. 2396—Bensinger v. Benedict. 934—Blumlein v. Phenix Ins Co of B'klyn. 887—Eder v. Heinze. 132—Brickerstaff v. Wels.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Cohalan, S.—Motions calendar: 1—William Gibson. 2—Francisco A. Mayo. 3—Karl M. Wallach. 4—Domenico Magro. 5—Thomas E. Chapman. 6—Anna Sternberg. 7—Frederick Hennessy. 8—John Buchanan. 9—Christopher Wilson. 10—Hannah J. McLintock. 11—Eliza Malone. 12—Anna M. Clarke. 13—George Chesterman. 14—Samuel Kessler. 15—John R. Thomas. 16—Michael Hearn, or Ahearn. 17—William Gibson. 18—Henry Schondorff. 19—Samuel Kessler. 20—Oscar W. Schafer. 21—Harris Jacobs. 22—John C. Latham. 23—Laura C. Lyman. 24—Arthur J. McQuade. 25—Josephine F. Raymond. 26—George L. Hensle. 27—Thomas Fenton. 28—Millie Penn. 29—William Kramer. 30—Henry B. Rosenthal. 31—Charles C. Tiffany. 32—James McGuffe. Wills for probate: Christopher Creamer, Lucy F. Rosenberg.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Contested wills: Perfecto De Rolet Perazza, Mary T. Sprowl, Isaac P. Francis, Elizabeth Monohan, Nina M. Stedman Thorn, as T. Eckert, William Sperb, Charles J. B. Bell, William A. Hynes, Katherine L. Drummond, George Schofield, John Hock, Leopold Goldsmith, Elizabeth Dunleavy, Charles Klinger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Delehanty, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Lynch, J.; Part V., Schmuck, J.; Part VI., McAvoy, J.; Part VII., Finelite, J.; Part VIII., Donnelly, J.—Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., at 9:45 A. M.—1753—Cahill v. City Theatre. 914—Flaherty v. Joline. 1760½—Einhorn v. Derby. 1471—Hirsch v. Thomas. 769—Mitchell v. Avallone. 739—Warm v. Jacohowitz. 870—Waldman v. Gieberich. 1685—Berger v. Sluth. 1692—Grotsky v. Cappell. 677—Scharaga v. Schwartz. 831—Sachs v. Gallenski. 1720—Wilner v. State Bank. 1734—Klein v. Shotland. 1780—Pasternal v. Berger. 1787—George Schleicher Co v. Columbia Storage W H Co. 814—Graves v. Baladier. 775—Anderson v. Phelps. 785—Goldberg v. Brash. 932—Goldberger v. Interborough R T Co. 622—Le Bouski v. Fuchs. 3078½—Lowe v. Mandelbaum. 1714—Macli v. Hastings Pavement Co. 833—Trogownick v. Mundt. 691—Rosenstein v. Casein Mfg Co. 1302—Fick v. Neuberger. 1580—Kirby v. Estey Piano Co. 1600½—Allen v. W Fox Amusement Co. 1692—Levine v. Fargo. 1508—Aclerno v. Clietti. 1141—Ward v. Fritz. 1069—Rishell v. Herz. 1515—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Polhemus. 1702—Whispell v. Biglin. 1473—Berger v. Shongood. 1754—Goldstein v. Soling. 557—Duffy v. Cons Gas Co. 749—Grossman Paper Box Co v. Lohden. 539—Mulhado v. Naughton. 837—Halpern v. Goldstein. 1710—Lucia v. Whitridge. 1775—Korzinsky v. Slifka. 1766—Mittleman v. J Kulia Co. 1770—Jaun v. Nassau Newspaper D E Co. 1779—Levy v. Levy. 1782—Zeleff v. Wells. 3755½—Adler v. Miles. 1332—Margolin v. Burnham. 1333—Margolin v. Ehrlich. 3365—Pekoff v. Interborough R T Co. 3586—Solomon v. Royal Art Glass Co. 1780—Robinsky v. New Century Express Co. 1791—Borden v. Bolbro Auto Co. 1702—Sorkon v. Wilkowitz. 1792½—Goldblatt v. Yorkville Amusement Co. 1793—Jarmulowsky v. Greenberg. 1794—Francois v. N Y City Int Ry. 1795—Nat Elec Wiring & Fixture Co v. Hennessy. 1796—Warshal v. Susman. 1798—Kessler v. Goldsmith. 1799—Strauss v. Imperato.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) Court opens at 10 A. M. 2683—Wollman v. Thuman. 2693—Cohen v. Lessler. 2684—West End Mfg Co v. Schumer. 2668—Glanone v. Noscisco. 2630—Seiden v. Kaliske. 2686—Blustein v. Kiepner. 2688—Denham v. Bruguiere. 2696—Franklin Feed Stores v. White. 2375—Crooke Heating & Ventilating Co v. Acme Bldg Co. 2586—Mevoglioni v. Savoy Trust Co. 2652—Erber v. Harris. 2697—Moore v. Blanck. 2356—Ireland v. Sardi. 2695—Lindberg v. Alper. 2700—Bonwit Realty Co v. Brenner. 2358—Eckstein v. Rosenthal. 2701—Schefer v. Eugster. 2674—Willi v. Bryant. 2646—Levine v. Krinisky C & S Co. 2667—Adelman v. Levy. 2628—Crawford v. Schanblin. 2175—Rothstein v. Rothstein. 2642—Feigenbaum v. Metzendorf. 2664—L C White Co v. Progress Art Co. 2662—J. Ottmann Litho Co v. Weis. 2675—Met Printing Co v. Campbell. 2698—Wyckoff v. Jacobus. 2659—Wiertz Silk Mfg Co v. Mayper. 2677—Fram v. Ashi. 2703—Brinn v. Shaine. 2704—Bloom v. Kahn. 2635—Shenk v. Silberstein. 2705—Rabinowitz v. Rosenthal. 2631—Weinfeld v. Hudson Live Poultry Co. 2707—Solomon v. Gordon 2708—Josephthal v. Davis. 2709—Baker Sales Co v. Central Park Taxicar Co. 2710—Alumni v. Glover.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Louett vs. Harned—Samuel S. Isaacs, N. Y. Prot. Epis. Pub. School vs. Berger—Charles T. Hoffman. Cadmus vs. Conveyancers Realty Co.—Franz Siegel. In re Watt—Joseph H. Fargis.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Frances Stropoli vs. Louis Leiman—Vincent Bascemi.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. Issues of law. 727—McGovern v. Borough Develop Co. 728—Kips Brewing & M Co v. Alba. 729—Continental Sec Co v. Belmont. 730—Heymann v. Lyons. 731—Merwede v. Pearson. 732—Rosenberg v. Golden. 733—Goldberg v. Kaplan. Issues of fact. 354—Webster v. Crane. 356—Shock v. Shock. 498—Fish v. Austey Construction Co. 447—Schumacher v. Cowan. 320—Pepitone v. Schiro. 331—Elders v. Pullman. 366—Murphy v. City of New York. 373—Malkin v. Ackerson. 325—Mills v. Mills. 353—Crawford v. Woods. 157—Caleo v. Goldstein. 342—Van Brunt v. N Y & N J Telephone Co. 90—Schlitz v. Koch. 135—Millwood v. Millwood. Highest number reached on the regular call, 382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Crane, J.; Part IV., Stapleton, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Jaycox, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J. 9909—Anderson v. Winslow Bros et al. 3884, 3886—Gordon v. Brook El R R. 9833—Culhane v. Behrens. 9839—Wells v. Howard. 3150—Kelso v. O'Connell. 4010—Hannon v. Munson S S Line. 4041—Lococo v. Associated Operating Co. 4058—Coyle v. City of N Y. 4063—Farrell v. City of N Y. 4067—Payrleitner v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4070—Cohen v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4075—Cotter v. B H R R. 4081—Lyons v. B H R R. 4088—Zier v. B H R R. 4086—Weis v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4096—Ratzel v. Flatbush Gas Co. 4102, 8899—Hoffman v. Nassau R R. 4109—Voight v. Bklyn Heights R R. 4110—Callon v. Pflegging. 4111—Stellwagen v. Folger. 4120—Cleva v. Nassau R R. 4122, 4123—Kamps v. Nassau R R. 4124—Orlando v. Nassau R R. 4138—Sweeney v. Nassau R R. 4132—Krupienski v. Hall. 4139—Barr v. City of N Y. 4141—Grady v. McArdle. 4145—Rotsky v. Rotsky. 4147—Shaffransky v. Nassau R R. 4148—Nelson v. Leppe. 4150—James v. Brook El R R. 4153—King v. B H R R. 4155—Weigert v. B H R R. 4158—Woods v. B H R R. 4159—Berger v. B H R R. 4163—Leonard v. Wrana. 4164—Brown v. B H R R. 4165—Imperiale v. B H R R. 4175—Wydell v. Hutchinson. 4178—Maloney v. Jaffe. 4179—Vaitulonis v. McClelland Dredging Co

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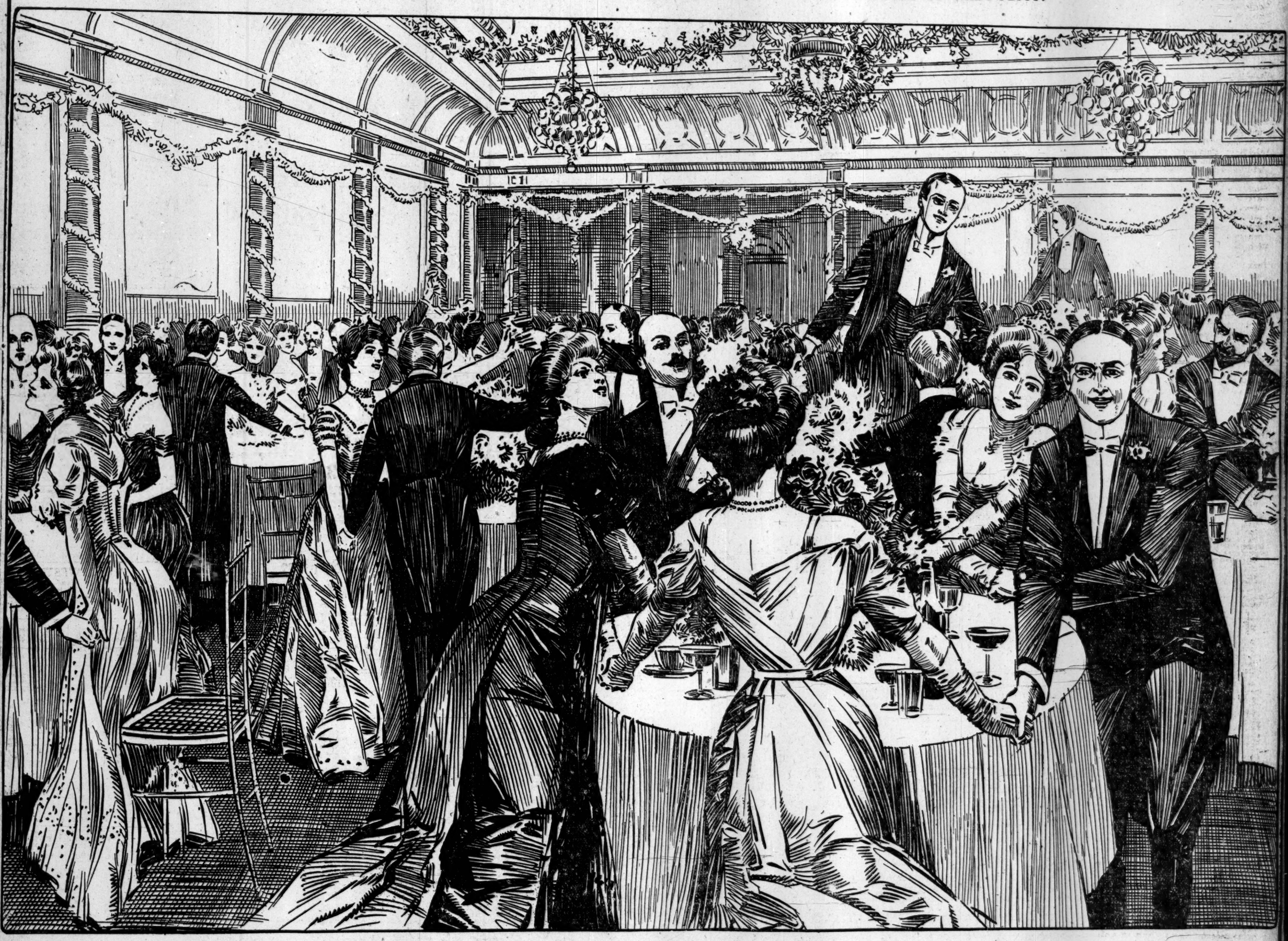

THE MULTITUDE WHO HAD SUPPER AT THE SAVOY WAS GREATER THAN EVER. THE SCENE WAS ONE OF INDESCRIBABLE ENTHUSIASM. THE PRESENTS WERE BEAUTIFUL, AND THE SHOUTING COULD ALMOST HAVE BEEN HEARD IN FLEET STREET.—*From The Standard (London.)*

THE PASSING OF THE OLD YEAR AT THE SAVOY.

"Ring out the old, Ring in the new," was the 1910-1911 order of things at the Savoy on New Year's Eve and morning. Look on Max Cowper's beautiful painting reproduced on this page. Then close your eyes for a few moments and imagine more than 2,000 of the happiest hearts, eagerly, anxiously awaiting the second hand of the clock to tick off the sixty-first second—that was the birth of 1911 at the Savoy.

It was a second prolonged into a minute, and then more minutes, and then into hours, that were each and all well worth waiting for the entire preceding year.

Not only was the big Restaurant filled with happy guests, but the Grand Foyer, the new Annex, the "H. M. S. Pinafore" room, the Great Entrance Hall, and the Parisian Cafe were all crammed with supper tables, small and large, for parties of all sizes. And yet there was no confusion. The whole 2,000 guests on arrival went straight to their own tables; for all had been booked beforehand and each guest had a plan of the rooms and knew the number and position of his table. Big prices were offered for supper tables, and as much as £5 was offered for seats which cost the owners only half that amount.

The extraordinary demand for tables may largely be accounted for by the fact that the Savoy celebrated its "Coming of Age," or 21st, Anniversary on this occasion, and never in the history of this famous hotel has there been such a desire to be present on New Year's Eve.

A thousand beautiful women, radiant in their attire of exquisite fabrics and sparkling jewels, accompanied by as many modern cavaliers. The choicest flowers adorning the tables and every possible corner; twinkling, sparkling electric lights all round; not a single being there who was not strung up to the highest pitch of New Year enthusiasm; the snapping of crackers, and the hearty, healthy, youthful laughter as the vari-colored caps, hats and aprons of tissue were unfolded; the noise of the musical presents within the crackers—horns, bagpipes, siren whistles, and blowers of every description—such was the scene.

Then the sudden darkness of the rooms, lighted only by the glow of cigar and cigarette here and there and in an instant appeared from nowhere a screen of white, upon which was electrically shown the clock of Big Ben, with the minute and second hands ticking away the Old Year as though it mattered not.

Ticking away sorrow and doubt into the 1911 of Happiness and Certainty. Eleven fifty-five told the clock. Up from their seats rose everybody. Eleven fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and then in a hundred parts of the restaurant as many men were on their chairs and everybody joined hands and began singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Then the music and the melody and the wishing of "A Happy New Year" round. His Majesty the King had been shown in photograph on the screen, and no sooner had the New Year been born than a sweet voice rang out: "A Happy New Year to the King." "A Happy New Year to the King" was echoed and re-echoed for several minutes. "And to the President of the United States," cried the same voice; and again was the toast drunk with enthusiasm by everybody of every nationality, for America is very popular at the Savoy Hotel. A large number of guests then filled the new ballroom for dancing.

New Year's Eve at the Savoy was a gala occasion, and everyone was in perfect accord with the celebration. And it was early in the New Year when every lady was handed a delightful souvenir of the occasion in the form of a dainty fan, a copy of the famous "Rinaldo" fan, the original of which is in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen, by whose gracious permission it was reproduced.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Typical of the influences which have exercised the most direct and effective control over financial markets and financial sentiment through the year which has just closed was the announcement last week from Washington that the Government is preparing papers in a suit to be brought against the country's two great electrical concerns. The year opened with the law officer of the Administration arguing before the Supreme Court on Jan. 3 for the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company, and this important case, together with the Standard Oil suit, will come up for reargument on Jan. 9. Final hearings in the rate cases, involving permission or refusal to the railroads of the country to institute the higher tariffs sought by them, follows hard on the heels of the anti-trust cases and it is not surprising, therefore, that sentiment in the financial community on the eve of such happenings should be tinged with irresolution and even anxiety. For the disappointments which the year 1910 brought in business and finance there are, of course, many satisfactory explanations; some of these, such as wide personal extravagance, excessive speculation in Western lands, an extended credit situation, unmarked generally owing to the superficial ease of money markets, appear more important to the economist proper than they do to the ordinary observer of affairs, but the Government's intervention in corporation activities, as reflected in its prosecution of combinations under the anti-trust laws and its checkmating of the railroads in their rate move, had consequences so direct upon securities markets and sentiment as to explain fully the prominent place it has been assigned among the factors at work throughout the year. We have come to the pass now where decisions in the suits and the rate case, no matter what their nature, must bring a feeling of relief. Anything is better than the uncertainty which has so long paralyzed initiative, and beyond this there is an abiding belief held by those responsible for the conduct of great business enterprises that there will be pointed out, or indicated in the Supreme Court's decision, some method of reasonable compliance with the anti-trust law, and in the findings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the rate dispute some measure of relief to the railroads.

So far as the actual developments of the closing week of the year are concerned they were with the exceptions noted of minor importance. In the last few days of business on the Stock Exchange efforts on the part of professional traders in securities to enter the new year with reduced commitments brought about sharp advances in prices in consequence of the narrowness of the market, but changes in the level of prices under such circumstances are without significance except as they reveal the desertion of the market place by the public. In the bond department activity was greater and there seemed to be going forward a genuine investment movement, but this upon analysis led to the conviction that the buyers were institutious rather than individuals. Transactions, heavy as they were in comparison with those of recent weeks, were still far under the records of the same week a year ago and were quite in keeping with the laggard demand of the whole year, with its resultant reduction of above 50 per cent. in the volume of bond dealings on the Exchange. Better things seem in prospect for the new year. The economies which corporations and people generally are at last practicing foreshadow an accumulation of savings for investment upon the first favorable pretext and the steady if slow correction of the expansion of credits points to genuine ease in money markets and, therefore, a disproportionate yield in interest on loans and the return of good securities.

The full effects of the uncertainties in trade and finance have, of course, been experienced by the steelmakers, and the announcement last week that representatives of the leading manufacturers are to meet in this city next week naturally stimulated interest in the long-discussed question of reductions in steel prices. The trade itself seems to be in two minds about this matter, but up to the present moment at least the weight of opinion seems to be that cuts would attract little new business until the position of the railroads as purchasers is definitely settled by a decision in the rate case. In the interval there is much irregularity in the showing of the roads as regards earnings. Reporting for November last week the Atchison and the Southern Railway noted substantial gains for both gross and net returns, the Union Pacific increased gross but fell behind in net, while the Southern Pacific and all Reading lines displayed decreases in both items. There is a feeling even in railroad circles that the present tonnage is maintained to an extent by the transportation of business which may be described as already communicated—that is, of a kind in which the orders were received months ago and are now in process of delivery—and that with this traffic out of the way the slowing down in manufacturing and mercantile lines will be fully reflected in railroad earnings. Whatever may be the truth here, it is beyond contention that the net earnings of the roads as a whole tend to decline as a result of increased operating expense, and this increase in turn may be traced to higher labor costs arising from persistent and insistent demands of employes of all classes. Last week settlement of the engineers' demands on Western roads by means of arbitration involved an addition of $5,000,000 to the expense account of the lines concerned. In other branches of industry and in the channels of distribution, wholesale and retail, this same element of cost has played its part in the diminished business which marks their progress at the year's end.

Money markets for the week were interesting chiefly for the opposite movements in time and call rates. Reflecting the extensive preparations connected with the financing of the year and dividend and interest payments call money rose to 7 per cent., the highest quotation made since May, and a still higher rate in the present week, preceding the return of the payments to banking channels, will cause no surprise. The disturbance, if such it may be termed, is, of course, temporary and real interest centers in the more impressive and more enduring ease in the time money market. Rates for various maturities up to six months fell definitely below 4 per cent. and borrowers on commercial paper were able for the first time in many months to approximate that rate on their offerings. This is a hopeful sign because it reflects increasing confidence on the part of bankers in easier conditions and creates an opportunity for those engaged in trade to secure working capital upon an attractive basis. Among minor happenings were the customary shipments of gold to Canada of the year and the receipt of a substantial sum on balance on interior money movements. Exchange displayed weakness, dropping to the lowest level of the year and close to the gold point, while the Bank of England in its weekly return reported the usual reserve loss accompanying the annual settlement.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LONDON OUTLOOK GOOD.

New Year Opens Favorably—More Than Usual Holiday Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The new year in the City opens favorably. The last settlement of the old year on the Stock Exchange showed much more than the usual amount of business in the holiday season, with generally satisfactory conditions.

The money market at the turn of the year possesses no abnormal features. The stringency which characterized last week shows every likelihood of being relieved in some degree after the holidays, although cheap money is an improbability.

BOERSE LOSES FIRMNESS.

Money Rates Jump to 1909 Maximum in Last Week of the Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The underlying firmness which has characterized the Boerse throughout 1910 went to pieces during the last week of the year. High rates of money were chiefly to blame. The so-called "prolongation" operations revived the maximum 1909 rate of 7 per cent. for contango money. This is too dear for many operators.

Wholesale realizations and decline in prices resulted in a downward tendency, which was further aggravated by unfavorable American steel and iron reports.

Local steels were depressed by the indication of difficulties in connection with the renewal of the German Steel Trust arrangement this year.

PARIS NORMAL.

Final Liquidation of Year Passes Without Difficulty—Moderate Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The final liquidation of the year on the Bourse passed without difficulty, money rates being strictly normal. There was a moderate activity, which was quite satisfactory under the circumstances.

Bank stocks rose early in the week and remained firm to the end. Russian funds were well regarded. South African Mines were dull, but fairly strong. Turkish funds maintained a considerable advance.

There was scarcely any movement in copper stocks beyond the decline of Rio Tinto about the middle of the week from 1754, the closing price on Tuesday, to 1743, which was the final quotation on Saturday.

"Railroad Bonds as Investments"

We have prepared a pamphlet under the above title, containing a brief description of the different classes of railroad bonds, together with a summary of the essential points to be considered in selecting such bonds for investment.

This pamphlet will be of general interest and may be of certain value to those contemplating the investment of their funds. Copy may be had upon request for *Pamphlet T-6.*

Our January *Circular No. 124*, containing a selected list of bonds, suitable for investment, yielding from 4% to 5¾% may also be had upon request.

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STEEL MARKETS SEE MORE ORDERS AHEAD

Buying in Several Lines May Be Brisker Before the Close of January.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—New buying of crude and finished steel was almost wholly lacking in the market last week. The curtailment of the finished steel product capacity of the country during the holidays was the most drastic in several years. Notwithstanding these symptoms of temporary prostration, the prospect that any sweeping price reduction will be announced in steel lines immediately after the turn of the year seems more remote now than it did at the opening of December.

In the light lines, particularly, the outlook for better buying the latter part of January has improved. Needs of tin plate, sheet, and wire consumers will be large before the close of the first quarter, and buyers' stocks, as shown by the average inventories of middlemen and industrial consumers, are unusually meagre. Prices continued to be held well in hand by the interests that are directing the market, for the withdrawal of shaded prices on several finished steel lines seems to demonstrate that the steel trade is operating under a "controlled" market.

Rumors were general in the closing days of the old year of a cut in the price of merchant bars and some lines of merchant steel and structural shapes, placing the base price at 1.35 cents, Pittsburg, as against the present official price of 1.40 cents, but they were scouted in Pittsburg. The generally accepted hypothesis was that, if there were any foundation for the report it was premature to say the least, for the steel interests of the country are called by Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation to meet in New York on Jan. 11, and it is considered unlikely that any decision as to a radical cut in prices would be made before it is first submitted to the coming meeting, at which the price question will be taken up for discussion.

The effort to raise the level of pig iron prices in Pittsburg territory has been continued, notwithstanding the prospect of the dumping of a large stock of Southern iron on the market immediately after the first of the year. Basic and Bessemer are strongly held in Pittsburg district. In foundry grades there were reports of decided weakness at the close of the week. These reports were based largely on a sale of 4,000 tons of No. 2 iron to the Iron City Sanitary Company, a Pittsburg enameled iron interest. Part of this contract, which is for first and second quarter delivery, is said to have been closed at $13.50 Valleys, as against the minimum of $13.75, Valley furnace, quoted a week ago.

The merchant basic pig iron interests have definitely abandoned the project for a sales association for the present. The third meeting of the series, held in Cleveland on Friday, failed to bring an agreement. Two large producers in the Middle West balked at the plan, and it was not deemed feasible unless all the larger interests joined the movement. However, the effort has borne fruit in firmer price levels on basic iron. That grade cannot be bought at less than $13.50 to $13.75, Valleys, and it is doubtful if the first named price could be had on large tonnages. The situation is aided by the absence of any holdings of re-sale basic or Bessemer in this market. The average prices on sales of steel-making irons for the month of December, as compiled monthly by the merchant furnaces and accepted by the Carnegie Steel Company for basing prices on crude steel, will not be made public until Tuesday next, but it is anticipated the average on basic, based on actual flat sales in the open market, will be shown to be approximately $13.40, Valleys, for December, as against $13.36 for November and $13.15 for October. The average on Bessemer is expected to be $15, Valleys, as against $14.93 for November.

This showing hardly reflects to the full, however, the firmer tone of the market in steelmaking irons at the opening of the new year. Merchant furnace interests in this territory have given consumers the ultimatum that they will sell no more steelmaking iron at below cost prices. The yearly balancing of accounts and the consequent scrutiny of books by stockholders of furnace companies are known in one or two instances to have changed selling policy. More producers in this section are firmly declining to quote on inquiries than at any time since the present decline began.

Recapitulating the year just ended brings out the fact that the price range on pig iron during 1910 was the greatest since 1907, and the closing prices on iron in 1910 the lowest of the closing prices of any year since 1904, when the low point of the last decade was touched. Bessemer iron showed a range during the year just closed of $4.05—from $19, furnace, during the "boom times" last January, to $14.95, furnace, last November. Basic iron ranged from $16.875, furnace, in the high month, January, to $13.15, in October. The price ranges in the last five years on Bessemer and basic iron have been as follows:

	—Bessemer.—		—Basic.—	
	High. Point.	Low. Point.	High. Point.	Low. Point.
1906	$22.07	$17.24	$23.00	$16.70
1907	23.28	18.88	23.00	18.00
1908	15.10	14.58	17.10	14.25
1909	19.00	14.55	17.40	14.12
1910	19.00	14.95	16.875	13.15

In the face of this series of extreme fluctuations, the available furnace capacity of the country was increased during 1910 by new furnaces with a total capacity of approximately 2,000,000 tons of pig iron a year. Fourteen new blast furnaces were completed and put in blast during the thirteen months ended yesterday, dating the count from Dec. 1, 1909, because the present era of blast furnace building seems to have begun then. Fifteen more blast furnaces are under construction or under contract, which are expected to be completed by Jan. 1, 1912—including the two new furnaces of the Steel Corporation at Duluth, the two stacks now building at the Bethlehem plant, the two smelters to be rushed to completion by the Pittsburg Steel Company in this district, and a total of six new merchant furnaces on the lakes, at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. The furnaces completed and blown in since Dec. 1, 1909, to date are distributed, by States, as follows:

New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio, 2; Indiana, 3 (the last of the Gary furnaces;) Michigan, 2. Total, 14, with a theoretical annual capacity of 1,958,500 tons.

The furnaces now under contract or under construction which will be added to the country's ironmaking equipment by the end of 1911 are distributed by States as follows:

New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio, 3; Minnesota, 2; Illinois, 2; total, 15, with a rated annual capacity of 1,864,000 tons.

Thus, in twenty-five months' time, from Dec. 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1912, there will have been added to the country's total blast furnace capacity twenty-nine new stacks, with an aggregate annual rating of 3,822,500 tons, which will force the available pig iron capacity of the entire country past 40,000,000 tons a year. Pig iron experts say that the country cannot absorb this tremendous increase for at least five years to come. The total make of pig iron for 1910 was between 27,200,000 and 27,250,000 tons, breaking the previous high record of 25,795,000 tons, made in the calendar year 1909. The highest production for any twelve consecutive months in the history of the trade was 29,800,000 tons, in the twelve months ended July 1 last. The nearest approach to that figure in former years was in the twelve months ended with October, 1907, for which period the total was 27,150,000 tons.

As an incident to this amazing expansion of the country's blast furnace capacity, lake ore men are remarking the fact that of the twenty-nine new furnaces completed last year or under construction at the present time twenty-two are built to use Lake Superior ores exclusively; two may use part Canadian ores and part lake ores, and five will use Eastern or foreign ores. Not one of the twenty-nine new furnaces is in the Tennessee, Virginia, or Alabama districts, (although one furnace project is being organized at Chattanooga, Tenn.) Two furnaces under construction by the Bethlehem Steel Company, included in the above total for next year, may use Texas ore, and two new Coatesville (Penn.) furnaces, one of which went into blast last year, will run on foreign ore.

A feature of the foundry iron situation that has attracted some attention is the fact that many foundry iron consumers overbought last year, and there are many hangover contracts on which deliveries will extend through six weeks or two months of the first quarter. Probably 15 per cent. of the foundry iron consumers in this territory failed to take up all the iron they contracted for for the last half of 1910.

The coke region is to see a rigorous curtailment of operating capacity by the Steel Corporation interest the coming week. Last week the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Steel Corporation interest, began closing ovens. It is reported that between 2,000 and 4,000 ovens will be closed the coming week, the remainder working full six days a week, instead of running the larger number of plants five days a week. The curtailment will reduce the Steel Corporation's output of coke by more than 10,000 tons a week, although the corporation is not carrying heavy stocks of coke at its plants.

The close of the week saw some new railroad contracting. The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad took upward of 40,000 tons of standard rails from the Carnegie Steel Company for deliveries beginning in February, for the new construction now under way by that company. The Baltimore & Ohio has an order for 40,000 tons of standard rails pending. The steel car plants are expected to increase their operating capacity before the close of the month, orders having been accumulating since Dec. 15.

GENERAL TRADE.

General trade conditions became quieter, as had been expected following the brisk pre-holiday buying. Dun's Review says:

After a satisfactory retail, holiday trade, business in nearly all branches is quiet, with the usual end of the year adjustments. The outlook, while not as promising for immediate activity as might be desired, contains none the less, many elements of strength. The iron and steel trade is confronted with a consumption of only half of the producing capacity, and the dry goods business with the problem of costs; but there is an absence of demoralizing speculation and of overstocked shelves in all mercantile lines, while the agricultural prosperity of the past year and the general feeling of conservative confidence make conditions better than the trade statistics indicate. The financial situation as a whole is improved, and the prospect of the heavy dividend and interest disbursements, due Jan. 1, imparts greater briskness to the strictly investment market. Winter wheat conditions are described as satisfactory, particularly as there has been rainfall in the Southwest. Bank clearings last week outside of New York declined 4.6 per cent. as compared with 1909, and 10.6 per cent. as compared with 1906. In New York, where the totals are most affected by the speculative transactions, the falling off was 25 per cent. and 31.4 per cent., respectively. Gross railroad earnings, on the other hand, continue to show moderate gains over last year, the increase for three weeks of December being 7.3 per cent. Foreign commerce at New York in the latest week aggregated $25,718,451, against $31,993,924 in 1909, and $27,270,608 in 1908. Imports were $16,517,503, or $7,315,554 in excess of the exports.

Existing conditions in iron and steel contrast sharply with the bright prospects in evidence at this time a year ago, when most producers had sufficient orders on hand to insure full operations for several months ahead. At present, however, mills and furnaces are working at only about 50 per cent. of capacity, and in certain branches of the industry dullness is pronounced. This applies particularly to the pigiron division, where restriction of output has not prevented accumulation of stocks, so that fresh concessions have been made in order to stimulate demand. On the other hand, cast iron pipe reflects increased activity in response to the customary December contracting for gas pipe, while in the coke trade considerable new business is reported and prices are more strongly held. Uncertainty regarding quotations is causing hesitation among buyers of finished products, and a meeting of steel manufacturers will be held at New York early in January to discuss the question of prices and other matters. The outlook in structural lines appears quite promising, as Canadian and other requirements for the new year are expected to call for a substantial tonnage of material.

Average yearly bank exchanges for the year to date are compared below for three years:

	1910.	1909.	1906.
December ..	$468,089,000	$545,924,000	$521,823,000
November ..	490,346,000	549,298,000	517,406,000
October	474,459,000	549,124,000	492,164,000
3d quarter..	413,336,000	474,336,000	451,375,000
2d quarter..	473,077,000	492,650,000	457,380,000
1st quarter.	553,619,000	465,628,000	515,398,000

A hopeful tone prevails in the Boston market, where preparations are going forward for a resumption of business activity early in January. Retailers handled a very large Christmas trade. In Philadelphia good-sized orders for future delivery have been booked by manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and kindred lines. Jobbing in woolens and hosiery is quiet.

The holiday trade at Pittsburg was fair but not brisk, the influence being felt of the lessened industrial activity at that centre. At Baltimore the holiday retail trade was reported to be far below the standard, due in part, however, it was thought, to the earlier purchases of holiday goods. At Chicago the leading distributive branches of trade showed seasonable activity.

Bradstreet's says:

Post-holiday quiet rules in general trade and industry, and wholesale and retail business and manufacturing operations all alike feel the effects of year-end inventory operations, preparation of samples for Spring trade, and cleaning up of stocks preliminary and incident to the end of the year. From retailers generally the reports are of a good, though not in all cases, record volume of holiday trade. Best reports as to trade generally come from markets which have realized from free marketing of agricultural products, while less unanimity in these reports is visible from industrial centres, which have felt some effects proceeding from curtailment of production. Taking sections as a whole, the South sends especially good reports, due to good prices realized from cotton. Reports for the week as to collections are also best from the larger Western centres and the South. Some Western points note the effect of less satisfactory prices secured by farmers for their cereal crops, and assign the slowness of collections in part to holding of crops by farmers.

One of the really new and important features of the week, because of the effect on the Fall-sown Winter wheat crop, is the reported breaking of the drought in the West and Southwest by either snow or rains. It is impossible to estimate effects so far as the more Northern States are concerned, but reports from Oklahoma and Texas indicate that the heavy rainfall has been of benefit to the soil, and, in turn, likely to help the crop.

In financial lines the features have been the rather less than usual stiffening of call money rates over the holidays at New York and the further slight easing of rates throughout the country. This is largely attributed to increasing supply coincident with quieting of trade. Stocks have been dull, but, on the whole, steady, and have received with indifference the closing of two small banks at New York. Price changes have not been of great importance. Bonds have been quite active. In the leading commodity markets price changes have been slight. Cereals, on the whole, are a trifle firmer. Wheat at Eastern markets is still above the export point. It has been a dull, sagging market for cotton, which is 20 points lower on the week.

Wholesale Commodity Prices.

Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices near New York shows 30 declines and 11 advances during the week ended Friday. The changes were:

Advances—Eggs, evaporated apples, prunes, wheat, oats, barley, buff hides, tin, cottonseed, turpentine, and cabbage.

Declines—Beans, coffee, butter, balsam, calomel, cocoa butter, corrosive sublimate, shellac, morphine, silver nitrate, opium, corn, open-hearth steel billets at Philadelphia, iron bars at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, spelter, cocoanut oil, soya bean, hogs, lard, pork, ribs, rubber, cloves, ginger, pepper, and potatoes.

The Week's Failures.

Dun's Review reports 271 commercial failures in the United States last week, against 227 in the same week a year ago, and 294 in the previous week this month. The report gives the following details about sections and amount of liabilities:

	All Failures in Week Ended			Failures for Over $5,000.		
	Dec. 29. 1910.	Dec. 22. 1910.	Dec. 30. 1909.	Dec. 29. 1910.	Dec. 22. 1910.	Dec. 30. 1909.
East	97	104	101	48	51	49
South	91	102	65	30	33	20
West	55	63	44	16	26	14
Pacific	28	25	17	14	14	5
U. S	271	294	227	108	124	88
Canada	29	30	17	6	23	5

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Thomas Gibson
Corn Exchange Bank Building, New York City.

AMER. LIGHT & TRAC. CO. COM. & PFD.
OTIS ELEV. CO. COM.&PFD.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER PFD.
SEN-SER CHICLET CO.
WEED and GWYNNE,
7907-8 Hanover. 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust, the sum of $12,000, in the year 1910, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds; and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,485.32 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 120 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."
Dated December 24, 1910.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

BANKING INTEREST
5% INTEREST
Paid on accounts from $10 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before the 14th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
Call or Write for Booklet H. on Banking by Mail
CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers
154 Nassau Street, New York (Tribune Building)
Established 1840. Tel. Beekman 1234

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
FIFTEENTH YEAR.
ASSETS $3,000,000.
$100 GOLD BONDS — CONVERTIBLE BONDS
6% 6.86%
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR E.
METROPOLITAN AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
December 31st, 1910.
We beg to announce that Mr. WM. H. FLAGG has this day retired from our firm and Mr. JAMES N. HYMAN is this day admitted as a general partner.
EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO.

100 Worth Street, New York City,
January 3d, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of TAYLOR, CLAPP & COMPANY, to carry on the same line of business heretofore conducted by the firm of TAYLOR, WENDELL & COMPANY.
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
ARTHUR P. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH BEALL.

New York, Jan. 1, 1911.
MR. LOUIS CURTIS, who has for many years held our power of attorney and represented us in Boston, has been admitted a partner in our firms in this country and in London and will continue to reside in Boston.
BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

MR. GEORGE LEE PEABODY retires from our firm, as of December 31, 1910, on account of Ill-health. MR. FRANCIS LEE HIGGINSON, Jr., becomes a partner of our firm as of same date.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

Mr. WILLIAM L. BENEDICT and Mr. CHARLES S. SARGENT, Jr., become partners in our firms from this date.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
Boston, January 2, 1911.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHANGES.

Prognostications of Retirement from the Street Are Not Borne Out.

The prediction that the end of the year, when a large number of Stock Exchange partnerships dissolve by limitation, would result in a number of desertions from the Street was not borne out yesterday, when the Stock Exchange bulletin was made public. A few weeks ago, when the market was at its dullest, gloomy brokers had been certain that the lack of business would decide many commission houses not to renew their partnerships.

This pessimistic prognostication was stultified yesterday by the Stock Exchange bulletin, which, although it announced nine dissolutions in partnerships, showed that each New York firm among these was represented in some way or another in a new firm. The partnerships ended on Dec. 31 were:

Edward I. Smith & Son, Elkins & Krumbhaar, John H. Wrenn & Co., Day, Adams & Co., Hooley Learnard & Co., Curtis & Sanger, Benedict, Drysdale & Co., Hyatt & Co., and H. I. Judson & Co.

Edward I. Smith & Son continue in business in Philadelphia.

Elkins & Krumbhaar, also a Philadelphia house, is represented in the new firm of Elkins, Krumbhaar & Morris, in which the partners are Caspar Wistar Morris, William M. Elkins, and C. H. Krumbhaar, Jr.

John H. Wrenn & Co. is a Chicago house.

Day, Adams & Co. retain the same name for a new firm in which the partners are Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., Julian Day, William H. Radigan, with Clarence S. Day and Thatcher M. Adams as special partners.

Hooley, Learnard & Co. becomes Edwin S. Hooley & Co., with these partners: Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, Abraham G. Hooley, John B. Chamberlin, and George H. Johnson.

Curtis & Sanger retains the same name with these partners: Allen Curtis, Sabin P. Sanger, Thomas Motley, Henry S. Blake, Edward Motley, and John E. May.

Benedict, Drysdale & Co., reorganized, will have these partners: Robert A. Drysdale, Lemuel C. Benedict, George Hyatt, and Richard Goodwin, with Harry K. Knapp as a special partner.

H. I. Judson & Co. also retains its name, with H. I. Judson, the Exchange member, as the sole member of the firm.

The formation of a new Stock Exchange firm was announced under the title of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., with Charles S. Hirsch, Joseph L. Lilienthal, and Theodore Bernstein as partners.

Other changes announced were:

Ford, Enos & Wolcott becomes Ford, Enos, Wolcott & Ransom. Bartlett Brothers & Co., Granton H. Dowse retires and S. Hooper Hooper is admitted. H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., Joseph L. Lilienthal retires. Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., Oscar Loeb retires. R. L. Day & Co., George P. Fogg is admitted. Smith, Heck & Co., Frank C. Littleton retires. Isaac Starr, Jr., & Co., Arthur Elliott retires. Effingham Lawrence & Co., William H. Flagg retires and James N. Hyman is admitted. Cramp, Mitchell & Shober, S. Pemberton Hutchinson retires. Parrish & Co., Percival Parrish is admitted. Mann, Bill & Ware, Walden Pell is admitted. Lee Higginson & Co., George Lee Peabody retires and Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., is admitted. A. H. Caspary & Co., F. G. Loeb retires.

Frederick K. Pulsifer, for some time office manager of S. B. Chapin & Co. of 111 Broadway, has been admitted to membership in that firm.

A. D. Juilliard & Co. have admitted to partnership George W. Clements, after ten years of employment by the firm. This is in accordance with the steady policy of this house, which states that no partner has been admitted until after years of tried and proved ability.

H. K. Morgan, Jr., has retired from the firm of Morgan & Bartlett, not brokers, 48 Wall Street. A. T. C. Brown and Charles M. Bull, Jr., become members of the firm, which will retain the old name.

N. W. Harris & Co. Changes Name.

One of the changes in New York banking houses announced for the coming year was the decision of the old-established banking house of N. W. Harris & Co. to change its name in New York to Harris, Forbes & Co. after Jan. 1. The membership of the firm remains the same. Allen B. Forbes, whose name will appear with that of Mr. Harris in the firm's title, has been associated with N. W. Harris & Co. in an important capacity for twenty years, and has been the managing partner of the New York office for the last decade. The other partners resident in New York are Arthur M. Harris, Lloyd W. Smith, Everett B. Sweezy, and Charles W. Beall.

Coupons Maturing January, 1911
Payable at the office of
N. W. Harris & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York
Also Payable at
N. W. Harris & Company, Boston
or at the Office of our Chicago Correspondent
Harris Trust & Savings Bank

FIRST
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding
Albuquerque, N. M., Board of Education, School Building
Albuquerque, N. M., Funding
Albuquerque, N. M., General Street Improvement
Ames, Ia., Water Works
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co., Equipment
Berryville, Va., Water Works
Boulder, Colo., Water Works
Bozeman, Mont., Funding Second Series
Broadwater County, Mont., Fundg
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Co., Gold Equip. Series "A."
Cascade County, Mont., Court House
Cascade County, Mont. Funding
Centerville, Ia., Refunding 4s
Centerville, Ia., Refunding 5s
Chariton, Ia., Fund. (annually)
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage Gold
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7
Cleveland Railway Co., Cleveland 5% Mortgage
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Rfdg.
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding
Colorado Springs, Colo., Sewer, Refunding and Water
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 25 (Arlington Heights)
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 99 (Morton Park)
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 170 (Chicago Heights)
Coos County, New Hampshire, Court House
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works
Danville Street Railway & Light Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage Gold
Denison and Sherman (Texas) Railway Co., First Mtge. Gold
Derry, New Hampshire, Water
Dexter, Mo., School District School Building
Elbert County, Ga., Court House & Jail (annually)
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding
Eminence, Ky., 5s
Eureka Springs, Ark., Series "H" Imp't Water Districts 3, 4, 5
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding
Fayette County, Ky., Funding
Florence, S. C., Sewerage
Ford County, Ill. (Melvin), School District No. 58
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building
Gallatin County, Mont., Refundg.
Genesee, Ida., Water Works
Georgetown, Ill., School District No. 177
Geneva, Ill., Bridge
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement
Glenwood, Ia., Fundg (annually)
Gorham, New Hampshire, Water Works
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding
Griffin, Ga., Electric Light
Hamblen County, Tenn., Turnpike Road
Hawarden, Ia., Independent Sch'l District, School Funding
Hot Springs, S. D., School
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding
Jefferson County, Washington Funding (annually)
Keokuk, Ia., Refunding
King County, Wash., School District No. 18 7s
Knoxville, Tenn., Street Imp't
La Salle, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 2, School Building
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding
Macon County, Ill., Court House
Madison, Ia., Water Works
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding
Maywood, Ill., Funding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works
Morristown, Tenn., Water Works Improvement
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Supply, Electric Light and Power Plant
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muskegon, Mich., Gen. St. Imp't

FIRST (continued)
Muskegon, Mich., Refund'g 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 4s
Ottawa Gas Light & Coke Co., Ottawa, Ill., First Mtge. Gold
Owosso, Mich., Water Works
Pecatonica, Ill., Board of Education, Dist. No. 6, School Bldg.
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District, Levee
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Port Huron Light & Power Co., Port Huron, Mich., First Mortgage Gold
Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mtge. Gold
Powell County, Mont., Funding
Princeton, Mo., Refunding
Pullman, Wash., Water Works
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding
Richmond, Ky., School
Riverside, Ill., School Dist. No. 5
Riverside, Ill., Water Works
Rochester, N. H., City Hall
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge
Sandwich, Ill., Municipal Improvement (annually)
Schiller Co., Chicago, Ill., Gold Mortgage
Scranton Electric Co., Scranton, Pa., First & Refg. Mtge. Gold
Seattle, Wash., Funding
Seattle, Wash., Funding First & Second Series
Seattle, Wash., Sewer
Seattle, Wash., Sewer Tunnel
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding
Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District Funding
Snohomish County, Wash., Sch'l District No. 1
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement
Sparta, Ga., School Building
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding
Spartanburg County, S. C., County Refunding 4½s
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co., (Wash.) First Mortgage Gold
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water & Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water Works
Utica Electric Light & Power Co., First Mortgage Gold
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works
Watchmocket, R. I., Fire Dep't
West Hoboken, N. J., Funding
White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1
White County, Tenn., 5s
Wilmette, Ill., Gen. Street Imp't
Wilmette, Ill., Street Improvem't
Winnetka, Ill., School Dist. No. 2
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding
Yellowstone County, Mont., Sch'l District No. 2, School Building (Billings)

SECOND
Armour, S. D., Independent Sch'l District, School Building
Florence, Colo., Water Works Refunding
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road
Hot Springs, S. D., City Hall
Kalispell, Mont., Refunding
Poplar Bluff, Mo., School District, School Building
Temple, Tex., Public Free School Building Series No. 4

SIXTH
Waukegan, Ill., Funding

THIRTEENTH
Union Light & 'Phone Company 6s, Crystal Lake, Ill.

FIFTEENTH
Eugene, Ore., Sewer
Hartford, Wis., Water Works
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding
Redfield, S. D., Independent Sch'l Dist. No. 20, Sch'l Bldg.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District No. 6
Sedalia, Mo., School Dist. Fdg.

EIGHTEENTH
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1

NINETEENTH
Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works and Sewerage

THIRTY-FIRST
Shelbyville, Ill., Electric Light & Improvement

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 31. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 1,202,296.

Range for Year 1909. High	Range for Year 1909. Low	Range for Year 1910. High. Date.	Range for Year 1910. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 31. Bid.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 31. Ask	Net Change	Weeks	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 31. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 31, '10.
16⅞	12¾	15 Jan. 3.	7½ July 27.	8	8¼	— ⅝		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000			..	8	8½	8	8	15	300
57½	38	54⅜ Jan. 5.	27 Aug. 5.	27	30	— 1		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	30	30	29	29	55	300
96⅞	65	90⅜ Jan. 3.	55⅛ July 13.	61½	61⅝	— 1		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 28, '10.	½	Q	62⅝	63¼	60⅝	61⅝	90½	64,200
50	33½	49½ Oct. 21.	35 July 26.	46¼	46⅝	+ ½		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..	..	45½	46⅝	45¼	46⅝	48⅛	950
49¼	20¼	47¼ Jan. 10.	24 July 26.	42¾	43	— ⅛		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	43¾	43⅝	42¼	43	46½	17,025
15⅜	7½	13⅞ Jan. 3.	6⅞ June 30.	8⅝	9¼	— ⅛		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	8⅞	9¼	8½	8⅝	13¾	4,550
86	71½	82¼ Nov. 22.	62 July 26.	77	77¾	+ ⅛		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	76½	77⅝	76	77½	81	2,300
76½	44¼	72⅞ Jan. 3.	30½ July 26.	50	50⅝	+ 1		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '11.	½	Q	49¾	50⅜	48½	50⅜	72½	1,340
124⅝	107½	120 Mar. 9.	190 June 30.	113⅜	115	— ½		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	114⅜	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	..	100
79¼	42⅛	69⅜ Mar. 9.	52⅝ July 26.	58	59¼	— ¾		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '10.	2½	SA	59	59½	59	59	68	600
107¼	98	107 Oct. 13.	100 Dec. 1.	..	..	+ 2½		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '10.	3	SA	104½	104½	104½	104½	103½	240
10	6¼	8⅛ Jan. 5.	4 Sept. 8.	4½	5	+ ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	7⅞	100
51⅞	34	47⅜ Jan. 3.	19 Sept. 8.	22¼	22⅞	— ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	48	200
42¼	18⅞	29¼ Mar. 8.	16⅝ Dec. 7.	17½	18½	— ⅛		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,043,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	26¼	500
47⅜	29	46⅞ Jan. 3.	25½ June 30.	31	32	— ½		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	32	32	31⅞	32	46⅜	1,100
69¼	40	62½ Jan. 3.	29 July 26.	38¼	39	+ 2		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	36½	38½	36	38½	61¾	2,625
122	109¼	115 Jan. 7.	102½ Aug. 6.	108	108½	+ 2½		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '10.	1¾	Q	107⅛	108	107⅛	108	115	200
11½	6	8 Feb. 18.	3¼ Dec. 1.	..	..	+ ⅛		American Malt Corp.	100	5,634,500	.....	..	..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	6⅞	100
59	38	48 Mar. 21.	28½ June 30.	..	..	+ ½		American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,690,200	Nov. 2, '10.	1	SA	35	35	34½	34⅝	41½	300
105½	77¾	104 Jan. 3.	61⅝ July 26.	73⅝	73½	..		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1	Q	73¼	74¼	72⅝	73⅝	103⅞	24,220
116⅜	101	112⅜ Jan. 3.	98¼ July 26.	102⅜	103¼	+ 1⅛		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	102½	103½	102½	103½	112¼	620
92	80	90⅞ Jan. 3.	82 July 23.	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛		Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	90⅝	500
66⅝	54⅞	66 Jan. 10.	38 July 26.	43⅛	43⅜	+ 1⅛		American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	Nov. 15, '10.	1¼	Q	42	43⅝	42	43⅝	65	600
136⅞	115⅜	127½ Feb. 28.	111¼ Oct. 3.	114⅝	115	— 1⅜		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	114	114	114	114	122⅜	150
131	118	124 Feb. 28.	111½ Dec. 7.	112½	115	..		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	113	113	113	113	..	250
145⅛	125	143⅜ Feb. 24.	126¾ July 26.	140	140¼	— ⅝		Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	262,938,500	Oct. 15, '10.	2	Q	142⅛	143	140⅛	140⅛	141	7,100
104	90½	99⅜ Mar. 14.	90¼ July 26.	93¼	94	— 1		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 3, '11.	½	Q	93¼	93¼	92	92½	95¼	1,150
40½	26	39½ Mar. 18.	25½ July 5.	31	31½	— 1½		American Woolen Co.	100	31,500,000	.....	..	..	32	32	30½	31¼	37¼	900
107¾	93¾	104 Mar. 7.	90¼ Dec. 7.	90½	91¼	— 1¾		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	91⅜	91⅞	91¼	91¼	103⅜	310
54⅜	37⅜	54 Jan. 3.	33½ July 26.	38¾	38⅝	+ ½		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	105,500,000	Oct. 19, '10.	50c	Q	38½	39	38	38½	54¼	1,300
125⅜	97⅞	124⅛ Jan. 3.	90¾ July 26.	100⅞	101	+ ⅛		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	165,563,000	Dec. 1, '10.	1½	Q	100¼	101¾	99⅝	101	124	13,850
106⅜	100¼	104¼ Jan. 10.	97 July 1.	100	100⅜	+ ⅛		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '10.	2½	SA	102⅝	103	100¼	100¼	103⅜	1,010
143½	107½	137½ Jan. 5.	102½ July 26.	116⅜	117	+ 3		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	56,964,400	July 11, '10.	3	SA	114½	117	114½	117	136	2,200
122¼	103½	119¼ Jan. 8.	100¼ Sept. 6.	105⅛	105⅜	+ ⅞		Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,232,800	Sept. 1, '10.	3	SA	104½	105½	104⅛	105⅝	118⅝	1,330
96	91	94 Jan. 7.	87¼ Sept. 10.	89	91	..		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '10.	2	SA	91	91½	91	91¼	92⅛	90
5½	2⅞	3½ Jan. 5.	2 Sept. 28.	2¼	2¼	— ¼		Batopilas Mining.	20	8,930,920	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	3⅜	600
36¼	18¾	34⅞ Oct. 21.	21 June 30.	29	31½	— ¾		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	28½	29	28½	29	34¼	300
69½	47	65 Jan. 19.	49 Aug. 10.	58⅝	59	..		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	57	59	57	59	66	300
82⅞	67	82⅜ May 21.	68½ Feb. 7.	74⅞	75¼	— ¼		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	75¼	75⅞	74¼	75¼	80	5,650
164½	118	164½ Jan. 3.	125 July 26.	133¾	134½	+ 1		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,997,000	Jan. 1, '11.	1½	Q	135	135½	135	135	164½	300
105	90	107 Nov. 30.	95 May 12.	102	108	— 3		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '10.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	..	100
189⅜	165	202⅜ Nov. 1.	176¾ Feb. 8.	193¼	195⅜	+ 2		Canadian Pacific.	100	149,998,900	Dec.31, '10.	¶2	Q	193¼	195½	193¼	195⅜	181½	5,015
51⅞	25½	48⅜ Jan. 3.	25¼ July 26.	31¼	31½	..		Central Leather Co.	100	39,571,800	.....	..	..	31⅝	32⅜	31	31½	48¼	3,100
111	99¾	109¼ Mar. 8.	99¼ July 27.	103	104½	..		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,261,300	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	108½	400
91¼	55⅜	92 Jan. 3.	65 Aug. 2.	80¼	80⅝	— ⅝		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '10.	1¼	Q	80	81¼	79⅝	80½	91¼	8,300
74⅜	57⅞	66⅜ Jan. 3.	23⅞ July 26.	27	30	..		Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	SA	30	30	30	30	..	20
37⅜	31½	36⅞ Jan. 3.	19 July 26.	21¼	22	..		Chicago Great Western.	100	43,690,700	.....	..	..	21⅛	21⅞	21	21⅞	36⅞	940
64⅜	58⅜	64⅛ Jan. 10.	40 July 26.	44½	45¼	+ ½		Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,162,800	.....	..	..	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44½	63½	210
165⅛	141	158⅜ Jan. 3.	113¾ June 30.	122⅜	123½	+ ¾		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '10.	3½	SA	122	124½	121	123	158⅜	3,900
181	158½	172¼ Jan. 3.	143 Sept. 2.	146	147	..		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '10.	3½	SA	143¼	144½	143¼	144¼	172	600
198½	173⅛	182½ Jan. 3.	137¼ July 26.	141¾	142	— ⅜		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	Jan. 3, '11.	3½	SA	141¾	142¾	141¾	141¾	182¼	555
18¼	7¾	12¼ Jan. 4.	4⅞ Sept. 28.	6	8	+ ⅛		Chicago Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	200
83¼	68	92¼ Mar. 18.	61 Nov. 1.	65½	69½	+ ¼		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. '10.	2	SA	65	65	65	65	81½	270
53	29	50 Jan. 3.	22½ July 26.	31¼	32	+ ¼		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	A	31	31⅛	30	31¼	49⅞	1,000
68¼	51	63⅝ Feb. 25.	46 July 26.	56¾	57	— ¼		Colorado & Southern.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '10.	2	A	57	57	56¾	56¾	56⅞	200
86	76½	83 Mar. 4.	70 July 27.	75	76	+ 1		Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '10.	2	SA	74	74	74	74	81⅞	100
		9⅜ Dec. 30.	9⅜ Dec. 30.	8	..	..		C. & H. Coal & Iron cfs., 1st in. pd.	...	3,366,700	.....	..	..	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	..	100
165¼	114½	160⅜ Jan. 3.	122½ July 26.	135⅞	135⅞	+ ½		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,000	Dec. 15, '10.	1½	Q	135	137⅞	134½	135⅝	160	34,300
26½	16½	23¼ Jan. 6.	11½ June 30.	14¼	15	— ⅛		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	23	800
93½	73¼	86⅜ Jan. 3.	70⅜ July 26.	71	77	— 1		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,817,600	Oct. 10, '10.	1	Q	78	78	78	78	86½	100
..	..	39 July 23.	38 June 27.	36	39	..		Cuban-Am. Sugar.	100	6,496,500	.....	..	..	36	36	36	36	..	50
200	167¾	183 Jan. 3.	149¼ July 26.	165	165½	+ 2⅜		Delaware & Hudson.	100	42,501,000	Dec. 20, '10.	2¼	Q	163	165½	163	165⅜	185	1,420
54	37⅜	52 Jan. 3.	23¼ July 26.	28⅜	28⅝	— 1		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28¾	28½	28½	51¾	1,000
90	79½	84 Jan. 3.	62⅝ July 26.	67	69	— ½		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,772,400	July 15, '10.	2½	SA	67	67	66¾	66¾	84¾	365
76	75	107 Dec. 30.	106 Dec. 21.	106	..	+ 1		Detroit Edison.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1½	Q	107	107	107	107	..	100
41⅝	32½	68⅜ Jan. 10.	25¼ July 26.	33¼	34¼	..		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,781,400	Oct. 31, '10.	½	Q	33	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	36¼	700
21	14¼	18¾ Jan. 3.	10 July 1.	10½	12	..		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	18¾	25
39	22⅜	34⅝ Jan. 5.	19½ July 26.	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅛		Erie	100	112

In selecting the Long Island Loan & Trust Company as an executor of your will, you are entrusting your estate to the care of a corporation which represents the judgment and business experience of men of recognized standing in financial circles.

The officers of the Company are glad to consult with those who wish to discuss the management of their property and the handling of their trust estate.

LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
TEMPLE BAR, 44 COURT ST
BROOKLYN

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY

Temporary Offices
113 BROADWAY

WALL STREET
CORNER NASSAU

IMPORTANT NOW!
MORRISTOWN TRUST COMPANY
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits Over $2,000,000

Deposits over $6,000,000. Individual depositors over four thousand seven hundred. Resources over $8,000,000. Pays interest at the rate of 3% on deposits subject to check on demand without notice, payable in New York funds if desired. Copy of New Jersey Tax and Inheritance Laws compared to those of New York forwarded on application. Perfectly equipped for the management of large estates. Financial statement furnished. Correspondence solicited and personal interviews arranged by appointment in New York or Morristown.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital..... $5,000,000
Surplus..... 18,000,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 148th St.

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.
Allows interest on deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE CENTRAL FOUNDRY CO.

Capital of $14,000,000 Bankrupt Concern to be Reduced by About One-Half.

ASSESSMENT OF $1,000,000

Present Holders of Stock to Receive New 6 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds and Share of New Common Stock.

A plan for the reorganization of the Central Foundry Company, a $14,000,000 concern, which went into the hands of receivers nearly a year ago, has been prepared by a committee representing the debenture bondholders. It provides for the organization of a new company with about half the capital of the bankrupt concern, and a reduction of fixed charges to a level well within what the committee, headed by J. N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, believes to be a conservative estimate of its probable earnings.

There are outstanding $3,863,000 6 per cent. debenture bonds of the company due May 1, 1919, in adition to $6,650,000 common and $6,650,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

Under the plan, holders of debenture bonds will receive par in preferred stock of the new company, and 20 per cent. in common stock. Other creditors will also receive par in new preferred stock, and 20 per cent. in new common for their proved claims.

Holders of the preferred stock will be required to pay an assessment of $8 a share, in return for which they will receive the face amount of the assessment in new first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, and 24 per cent. in new common stock. Holders of common stock will also be assessed $8 a share, geting in return new first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, and 16 per cent. in new common stock.

By the reorganization plan $1,000,000 fresh capital will be secured. A syndicate has been organized which, for a commission of $350,000 of new preferred stock, will, underwrite $1,000,000 of the amount of payments required of stockholders. The syndicate will, in other words, underwrite the $1,000,000 new bond issue.

The new capital will pay the secured debt of the company, the floating debt of its subsidiaries, and provide a considerable sum for the improvements. The committee has notified bondholders that it believes the plan to be the only course which "will preserve to the creditors the value of their rights."

The circular says: "A great part of the value of the properties is the existing organization, employes, plants, and business and generally their value as a going concern.

"The value of the mere physical assets, when sold upon liquidation in a bankruptcy court, would be less than their intrinsic value, and ruinously less than the value of the companies as reorganized going concerns. The court is not willing to continue the receivership indefintely, and a speedy reorganization is essential to preserve this value for creditors."

The receiver has recommended the acceptance of the plan by the creditors.

Holders of stocks and bonds of the Central Foundry Company, in order to participate in the reorganization, are required to make deposits with the Central Trust Company prior to Feb. 1, 1911.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—November production of Utah Copper was 7,468,515 pounds, compared with 7,682,219 pounds in October and 7,077,035 pounds in September. For the year ended Nov. 30 the total was 81,880,675 pounds.

Granby's November output was 1,410,261 pounds, an increase of 250,000 pounds over October. British Columbia shows 917,994 pounds for November, which is the best monthly output for the year.

The opening of the old Atlantic Mine is likely during the coming year. Section 16 has been thoroughly explored without finding the Baltic lode. Cross-cutting from the 1,000-foot level of Arizona Commercial's Eureka shaft is expected to begin this month. It is estimated that 140 feet will have to be driven before the vein is encountered.

Chino's December drilling is expected to show a fair addition to the estimated ore tonnage in the mine, which now approximates 32,000,000 tons.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street

Capital and Surplus, $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

Authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator or Guardian.
Receives Deposits, subject to check, and allows Interest on Daily Balances
Acts as Transfer Agent, Registrar and Trustee under Mortgages.

TO THOSE IN THE WALL STREET SECTION

Whose Leases Expire May 1, 1911

The Knickerbocker Trust Company calls attention to the fact that it is adding to its present building at Broadway, Exchange Place and New Street

Fourteen Additional Stories

With every modern office convenience, including vacuum cleaner and express electric elevator service.

Ready for Occupancy May 1, 1911

Offices in this building will be among the most desirable in the downtown district, as they command a view of the Bay, the East and North Rivers, and are assured of good light and air. Plans may be seen and prices ascertained at the office of

Knickerbocker Trust Company
60 BROADWAY NEW YORK

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Empire Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES
487 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 242 E. Houston St., N. Y.

FOREIGN OFFICE
9 New Broad St., London, E. C.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1910

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
N. Y. State and City Bonds	$1,051,624.24	Capital	$1,000,000.00
N. Y. Real Estate Mortgages	516,500.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,156,557.15
Other Stocks and Bonds	1,572,295.40	Reserved for Accrued Interest and Taxes	40,916.07
Loans	11,608,276.35	DEPOSITS	20,102,339.34
Cash on Hand and in Banks	7,397,837.54		
Interest Receivable and Other Assets	153,279.03		
	$22,299,812.56		$22,299,812.56

THIS COMPANY IS THE FISCAL AGENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR THE SALE OF STOCK TRANSFER TAX STAMPS.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Statement At Close of Business, December 31, 1910

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
City of New York Bonds (Market Value $443,900)	$440,100.00	Capital	$4,375,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds (Market Value $5,139,581.61)	4,978,546.68	Surplus (All Earned)	10,625,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	9,202,188.52	Undivided Profits	113,488.74
Bills Purchased	4,053,723.59	Amount Due Depositors	23,440,377.05
Banking Houses, New York, Brooklyn and Jamaica	1,984,410.07	Certified Checks	784,428.59
Other Real Estate	211,737.48	Treasurer's Checks	1,579,493.70
Accounts Receivable	199,151.00	Reserved for Taxes	85,784.15
Overdrafts	672.41	Accrued Interest	49,746.64
Accrued Interest	319,873.75	Accrued Expenses	14,481.01
Time Loans on Collateral	4,822,622.75		
Demand Loans on Collateral	6,357,656.49		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	8,486,117.14		
Suspense	1,000.00		
	$41,067,799.83		$41,067,799.88

176 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN
196 Montague St. and 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica. 67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY
Broadway and Eighth Street

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
At the Close of Business December 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$51,700.00	Capital Stock	$700,000.00
N. Y. City Bonds	656,565.37	Surplus and Profits	440,219.27
Other Securities	168,860.00	Accrued Interest	20,534.21
Loans and Bills Purchased	2,990,819.26	Reserved for Taxes	3,000.00
Overdrafts	270.98	Deposits	4,607,457.54
Fixtures and Vaults	19,500.00		
Accrued Interest	22,139.86		
Due from Banks	306,548.52		
Cash in Vault and in Banks	1,554,857.03		
	$5,771,261.02		$5,771,261.02

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 WALL STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $10,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President. GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres. JAMES F. McNAMARA, Trust Officer.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice-Pres. RUPERT W. K. ANDERSON, Asst. Tr.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer. FREDERICK E. FRIED, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Francis M. Bacon, William L. Bull, James G. Cannon, William Carpender, Beverly Chew, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Henry W. DeForest, Haley Fiske, J. Horace Harding, Erskine Hewitt, Brayton Ives, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Bradley Martin, Frederick T. Martin, Walter E. Maynard, Ogden Mills, E. D. Morgan, Richard Mortimer, John E. Parsons, Charles M. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, Norman B. Ream, George R. Sheldon, John W. Simpson, Joseph J. Slocum, John T. Terry, Geo. Henry Warren, Horace White.

Coupons Due and Payable at

The Trust Company of America
37-43 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
On and after Jan. 1st, 1911

American Sienna Marble Co. 1st 6s.
Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co. Imp. 5s.
Atlantic & Danville Railway Co. 2d 4s.
Broadway & Newport Bridge Co. 1st 5s.
Buffalo & Lockport Railway Co. 1st 5s.
Buffalo Brewing Co. 1st 6s.
Cedar River Water Supply Fund warrants, Series 1 and 2.
Cedar River Water Supply, Series No. 1, Bonds, Nos. 502-533, inclusive.
Chattanooga Iron & Coal Co. 6s.
Chehalis Co., Washington, S. D., 5 & 6.
Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown 2nd 4s.
Clarke County, Washington, Funding.
Columbia, Wash., Town of, Water.
Confectioners' Mfg. Company 1st 5s.
Connecticut Power Co. 1st 5s.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 1st and Refunding 4½s.
Consolidated Lighting Co. S. F. 5s.
Consolidated Ry. & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Dawson Ry. & Coal Co. 1st & Coll. Trust 5s.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry. Co. 1st 5s
East Side Elec. Ry. Co. of Kansas City 1st 5s.
El Paso Union Passenger Depot Co. 1st 5s.
El Paso & Rock Island Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Fries Mfg. & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Frontier Telephone Company 1st 5s.
Globe Navigation Company 1st 5s.
Globe Navigation Co. Matured Bonds.
Hudson Nav. Co. Debenture 5s.
Hudson Nav. Co. Called Bonds.
Hutton Co., The, 1st 3 '95-100s.
Hydraulic Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5s.
Indianapolis Northern Trac. Co. 1st 5s.
Internat. Acheson Graphite Co. 1st 5s.
Interocean Tel. & Teleg. Co. 1st 5s.
Isbell Porter Co. Cons. 5s.
King County, Washington, School Districts Nos. 1, 29, and 66.
King Co., Washington, Court House.
Kittitas Co., Washington, Funding.
La Salle Water Works Co. 1st 5s.
Lowe Manufacturing Company 1st 6s.
Macon Ry. & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Medina Gas Co. (July 1, 1910) 1st 5s.
Memphis Warehouse Co. 1st 6s.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Company 1st 5s.
Milwaukee Office Company 5s.
Montgomery, Alabama, City of.
Montgomery Hotel Company 1st 5s.
Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 4s.
Nazareth Cement Co. 1st 5s.
Neuse River Mills 1st 5s.
New London Gas & E. Co. 1st Cons. 5s.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co. 1st 6s.
Niagara Falls Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s.
Norfolk Warehouse Association 1st 5s.
Norfolk Warehouse Corp. Cons. 5s.
Oil City Boiler Works 1st 6s.
Pneumatic Transit Company 1st 5s.
Port Townsend, Washington, City of, Municipal.
Publishers Paper Company 1st 6s.
Publishers Paper Co. Matured Bonds.
Quincy, Manchester Sargent Co. 1st 6s.
Rock Island-Frisco Terminal Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Schoharie Light & Power Co. 1st 6s.
Seattle, Wash., City of, Municipal Light.
Seattle, Wash., City of, City Jail.
Seneca Falls & Waterloo Gas Light Co. 1st 5s.
Spokane, Wash., City of, Bridge.
Spokane, Wash., City of, Water Wks.
Spokane, Wash., City of, Water Works, additional and extension.
Spokane County, Wash., S. D. 81.
Standard Gas & Elec. Co. of Raleigh, N. C. 1st 5s.
Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Co. 1st 5s.
Steubenville Mingo & Ohio Valley Traction Co. 1st 5s.
Syracuse Light & Power Company "Collateral" 5s.
Tacoma, Washington, City of, Bridge.
Tacoma, Washington, City of, Light & Power.
Tacoma, Washington, City of, Water.
Tannersville Water Company 1st 5s.
Telluride Power Company 1st 6s.
Traders Paper Board Company 1st 6s.
Union Traction Co. of Indiana Gen. 5s.
United Box Board & Paper Co. Gen. 6s.
United States Finishing Co. Cons. 5s.
Vanderbilt Realty Imp. Co. 5s.
Walla Walla, Wash., City of, City Hall.
Western New York & Pennsylvania Traction Co. 1st 5s.
Whatcom County, Washington, Fund.
Whitman County, Wash., S. D. No. 1.

JANUARY 2, 1911.

Racine Gas Light Co. Cons. 5s.
Whatcom County, Washington, S. D. 1.

JANUARY 15, 1911.

Cle Elum, Washington, Town of.
Hunter Bros. Paper Company 1st 5s.
United Box Board & Paper Co. Coll 6s.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
31 Nassau Street,
New York, December 10, 1910.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, on said date.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NEILSON OLCOTT, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the FUNDING COMPANY OF AMERICA will be held on the 9th day of January, 1911, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of said Company, No. 40 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, for the purpose of amending the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Books close for transfers December 31, 1910, and reopen January 16, 1911.

Dated New York, December 24, 1910.
JOHN W. HARDING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New Amsterdam Trucking Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 121 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of January, 1911, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The polls will remain open from 2:15 to 3:15. The transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of January, 1911, and remain closed until after the meeting.

Dated New York, December 16, 1910.
JOHN C. TOMLINSON, JR., Secretary.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the company's office, No. 754 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will close December 31st, 1910, at 3 P. M., and reopen at 10 A. M. January 13th, 1911, at 10 A. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK SCAFFOLDING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held in the offices of Coffin & Goldmark, 329 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, January 16th, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 10th, 1910.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1911, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank in the City of New York,
1 East 14th St.
New York, Dec. 28th, 1910.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1911, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institution for the Blind and of three inspectors of election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Ave., at four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, January 4th, 1911.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY'S ANNUAL Stockholders' Meeting and Election will be held from noon to 1 o'clock, January 10, 1911, at 82 Beaver St., New York, by order Directors.

W. S. THORN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the QUINTARD IRON WORKS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Number 742 East 12th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JAMES M. WELLMAN, Secretary.

Dated New York, Dec. 24th, 1910.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 29th, 1910.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, 58th Street and Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1911, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing fourteen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1910, to January 4th, 1911.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 9th, 1910.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1911. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
January 1st, 1911.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office, MONDAY, January 23d, 1911. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7th, 1911, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24th, 1911.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. E. MANVILLE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, December 10th, 1910.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the banking rooms, No. 92 West Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1911 at twelve o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 10, 1910.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 10th, 1911, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1910.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House, 23d St. and 3d Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1911, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 192 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1911. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

W. H. STRAWN, Cashier.

New York, December 8th, 1910.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the John S. Willard Company will be held at No. 4 E. 30th St., on Tuesday, January 10th, 1911, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of amending by-laws and of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

R. D. BARRIE, Sec.

January 2, 1911.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 16th, 1910.

183D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending Dec. 31st, 1910, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1911. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1911. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1911, will draw interest from January 1st, 1911.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th Street.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1910.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after JANUARY 16.

Deposits made on or before JANUARY 10 will draw interest from JANUARY 1, 1911.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas'r.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

Jan. 1, 1911, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000, entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

118th Semi-Annual Dividend

4% Per Annum payable on and after January 16th, 1911.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1911.

H. W. Hutchinson, Pres't. W. H. Rose, Secty.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

44th Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES—First Mortgages on small dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative, non-fluctuating.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar will open an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. Payments up to and including Tuesday, Jan. 10th, earn from Jan. 1st.

SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM.

Begin now, or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
One Beekman St., cor. Park Row, New York

4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1910.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1911.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1911.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on January 1, 1911, at the rate of **4% PER ANNUM** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after January 16, 1911.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1911.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WM. J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
90TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors on Jany. 1, 1911, on sums of $5 to $3000.

Money deposited on or before Jany. 10, will draw interest from Jany. 1.

Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Cannett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
PRESENT LOCATION
40th Street and Sixth Avenue

Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. Credited January 1. Payable January 10, or later. Money deposited on or before January 10 draws interest from January 1, 1911.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Dollar Savings Bank
2308 Third Avenue.

Interest credited January 1st, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.

BRIAN G. HUGHES, 1st Vice-Pres.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

CHARTERED 1866

Brooklyn Trust Company

Main Office: 177-179 Montague Street
Branch: Bedford Ave. and Fulton St
Manhattan Office: Cor. Wall Street and Broadway.

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1910

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$6,331,636.10	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Real Estate	100,000.00	Undivided Profits	2,371,880.38
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	945,795.60	Deposits	18,075,579.45
Interest Accrued	149,345.52	Reserved for Taxes and Depreciation	75,393.60
Time Loans	6,815,720.49	Interest Accrued	74,884.57
Demand Loans	$2,772,471.58	Dividend due Jan. 3, 1911	50,000.00
Cash in Vault	2,352,858.61	Extra Dividend due Jan. 3, 1911	50,000.00
Cash in Banks	2,229,910.10		
	7,355,240.29		
	$21,697,738.00		$21,697,738.00

OFFICERS:

Theodore F. Miller, President
Samuel W. Boocock, Vice-Pres.
David H. Lanman, Vice-Pres.
Stanley W. Husted, Secretary
Frank J. W. Diller, Asst. Sec'y
Willis McDonald, Jr., Asst. Sec'y
Horace W. Farrell, Asst. Sec'y
C. O. Brinckerhoff, Asst. Sec'y

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Company of New York

MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY.
Uptown Office: 425 Fifth Avenue, corner 38th Street,
With Modern Safe Deposit Vaults.

Capital $1,000,000 / Surplus (earned) $7,737,000

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator, and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

25 Broad Street New York, N. Y.

Capital and Surplus, $2,400,000.

DIRECTORS

John T. Atterbury, Francis S. Bangs, William M. Barrett, Alexander H. De Haven, Samuel M. Felton, Pliny Fisk, William D. Guthrie, Fairfax Harrison, Gardiner M. Lane, William C. Lane, F. M. F. Miller, John G. McCullough, Charles L. Pack, John 'S. Phipps, Henry W. Putnam, Jr. Basil W. Rowe, William Salomon, Charles F. Smillie, John A. Spoor, Henry L. Spragus, Louis L. Stanton, Charles Steele, Frank K. Sturgis, Nathaniel Thayer.

OFFICERS

William C. Lane, President.
Frank K. Sturgis, 1st Vice President.
William C. Cox, Vice President.
Edward M. F. Miller, Treasurer.
Charles M. Billings, Secretary.
E. Brainerd Bulkley, Ass't Secretary.
Zelah Van Loan, Ass't Secretary.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE

Acts as
Trustee of Corporation Mortgages.
Transfer Agent and Registrar.
Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney, and Agent.
Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals.
Depositary under plans of reorganization.

DIVIDENDS.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, December 29, 1910.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the stock of this Company, payable January 20th, 1911, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 3d, 1911.

A. D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1910.

V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 23, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1911. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

REECE FOLDING MACHINE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared, payable January 16, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1911.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.
Boston, Dec. 30, 1910.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The holiday week is seldom one in which there is any activity or movement of importance in the grain market. The last week was no exception. The volume of business was limited, and the price fluctuation narrow. There was a small improvement in prices, due apparently to some speculative evening up helped by reduced estimates of the Argentina crop, and the reports of an increase in the buying abroad on account of the lower Argentina official crop figures. As the factor of seemingly most importance the Argentina estimate attracted considerable attention. The crop officially estimated was placed at 136,000,000 bushels, compared with 140,000,000 bushels the preceding year, and the official estimate of the export surplus was 83,000,000 bushels, against actual exports the last season of nearly 74,000,000 bushels. The weather has been very favorable for the Argentina harvest, being so dry that there have been serious complaints as to the effect of the weather conditions on the growing corn crop. The recent Argentina movement of wheat has been fairly liberal. While foreign buying was stimulated by the crop estimate, the fact remains that the world's exports as reported from week to week are much in excess of the ordinary shipments at this period of the year. Ordinarily the exports are small during the holiday season, but this year they have been upward of 10,000,000 bushels every week, compared with 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 bushels last year, and 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 bushels two years ago.

The actual shipments have been in five months about 55,000,000 bushels more than last year and 80,000,000 bushels more than two years ago. This enormous movement has so suppried the European demand that the American markets have been of little importance, and the North American exports have in six months been only 61,000,000 bushels, or 28,000,000 bushels less than last year, and 54,000,000 bushels less than two years ago.

There was some uneasiness early in the week shown regarding the weather conditions in the Southwest, but the weather became more favoraole, and there was general precipitation over a very large portion of the Winter wheat belt. While more moisture would be beneficial possibly in the extreme western sections, still the area covered constitutes the greater portion of the wheat producing territory. The rain extended from Texas northeastward to the lakes, and from just west of the Missouri River eastward. The rains for the time being put at rest any question regarding the amount of moisture, but the question of freezing and thawing is one which is constantly before the trade during the Winter. Much colder weather the latter part of the week caused some anxiety, but the interest in the market seems to be very restricted at present and largely a professional one. There seems to be very little at present of a decided character to give a clue to the next important movement in values.

CORN.—The corn market was moderately active and developed considerable firmness toward the close of the week as a result of quite heavy buying of futures attributed in part either to foreign interests or to the results of the Argentine weather conditions. The recent reports from the Argentine have been of persistent and serious drought, causing a great deal of grave anxiety as to the new corn crop, which is in about the same position as the American crop at the end of June or early July. It has not reached sufficient development to shade the ground, and the dry weather is of serious importance. The movement of old corn from the Argentine continues liberal, and world's shipments of corn are on a large scale. The American movement of corn continues heavy, and the visible supply is steadily increasing. The gain in the visible the past week including private elevator stocks was 1,960,000 bushels, but the total visible supply, including these stocks, is only 6,432,000 bushels against 11,471,000 bushels last year.

The wet weather during the week was very beneficial for wheat during the week was not favorable for corn and complaints are quite numerous regarding the keeping quality, while the grading is still very unsatisfactory at the west. There is quite a high percentage of moisture in the corn still and it will take a considerable time longer of dry cold weather to get this moisture out of corn so it can be handled particularly for shipment in good shape.

OATS.—The market was a very steady one with no important change. There is steady accretion in the stocks and the present visible supply is nearly one-third larger than last year, amounting, including private elevators, to about 29,000,000 bushels. The Western receipts are heavy and are at present running about double those of a year ago, showing that the country is not an unwilling seller of oats at the prevailing prices.

PROVISIONS.—The provisions market has been somewhat unsettled with rather nervous changes in price. The market showed a good reaction from the advance, apparently the result of speculative liquidation coming on a market from which the short interest had been eliminated by the heavy advance from the previous low prices. The hog movement, however, is still very disappointing and the packings this season, since Nov. 1 has decreased about 400,000 hogs from the very small figures of last year. Stocks are small at all points. There is no supply of product for contract purposes. The movement of hogs is only about sufficient to meet the daily fresh meat and cash demand for provisions without providing any excess for accumulation in the great Western packing centres.

COTTONSEED OIL.

But comparatively little of importance occurred during the last week in the speculative market with outside interests small and trading composed for the most part of switching and evening up, including the undoing and replacing of hedges by refining interests. There is no pressure of actual oil, as is evidenced by the firmness of the spot option and also borne out by the fact that there were no deliveries on January contracts so far, although several weeks ago there was quite heavy selling of this month. It was then said that considerable oil would be tendered. Since that time, however there has been rather insistent buying of the near months by brokers thought to be acting for refiners, while the distant options were being sold. The crude situation, which is admittedly the dominating factor at present, shows no particular change and it is thought that a fair business has been doing at levels between 47½ and 48 cents. At these prices, however, it continues rather unprofitable to hedge in the future market from a refiner's standpoint, but nevertheless there has been little disposition to correct this disparity as yet, although it has been pointed out that as each option reaches its maturity, values tend to right themselves. Foreign and export demand recently has been only fair with possibly the holidays restricting business; but on the other hand, arrivals of oil have only been commensurate, and there has been no important accumulation.

COTTON.

There is still enough uncertainty relative to the supply and demand situation to restrict speculative operations, so far as the outside public is concerned, but the week as a whole has been rather interesting, indicating that, notwithstanding the comparative apathy of the public, many large professional traders are interested in such a way that the nervousness over the situation is emphasized by violent fluctuations from time to time. There was, however, no definite trend to values, with the course rather circumscribed and the undertone at all times unsettled.

One of the features of the week was the liquidation in the early part of the period, possibly influenced by fears of heavy tenders of January, and also by a feeling that the ginning report might easily be above general expectations, with this sentiment increased by a continuation of a liberal movement of cotton, as compared with last year. For a time there was quite general selling, and prices declined to levels over ½ cent a pound below the high prices of the season, made during the current month, with the encountering of stop-loss orders. As it became evident, however, that bulls were not to be identified on the selling side to any appreciable extent, and as soon as offerings had been digested, a good part of the decline was recovered.

At one time private authorities were said to have quite definite dispatches from the South, which were indicative of heavier ginning for the period than was being realized. In fact a certain interest was said to be in communication with a prominent official of the National Ginners' Association, and information which was being received from this source was to the effect that cotton bolls which had been previously discarded owing to the October freeze and recent cold weather were reopening and producing cotton. The continued liberal receipts also led to an assumption that a surprise may be in store for some of the bulls, but nevertheless late advices were contradictory enough so as to leave the probable showing of the next ginning report to be issued on Jan. 10 rather uncertain, with guesses varying according to sentiment on the future market. It is already being said that in the event of a report being a comparatively heavy ginning one, it will be indicative of rapid ginning and cotton exhaustion, rather than a larger yield than earlier anticipated. This assertion, however, has been brought to the front prior to the issuance of the operations of the bulls but nevertheless the operations of the bulls have been so consistent as to convince many of the theory referring to rapid ginning, while those who doubt this, have not been aggressively bearish.

The first delivery day of January option, which was so nervously awaited for, developed quite a surprise. Early estimates in regard to the probable extent of the notices to be issued ranged around 100,000, and it was said by some interests that this total if realized would prove somewhat of a burden, although no extreme pressure was to be expected. The surprise came, however, in the volume of notices in circulation and instead of 100,000 approximately 200,000 were issued and while scattered realizing was induced, owing to the routine passing of these tenders, it was found that they were stopped by concerns thought to represent prominent Southern spot interests. A good part of these tenders originated from Philadelphia interests, and when the interests which had issued them became aware of the earnest absorption taking place, January, in the present time stocks actively purchased. At the present time stocks of cotton in New York amount to 273,000 bales, against 145,000 last year, and naturally the attitude taken by some of the largest spot interests in the street, had a good effect on sentiment, and it must be said created a slightly improved outside demand.

Naturally, discussion arose as to what was to become of this huge available supply, with the bears contending that the more there was accumulated the more of a drug would this cotton be upon future prices, as it will have to be disposed of at some time or other. It is known, however, that a part of these supplies will be shipped abroad, as recently freight engagements have been in liberal volume and as several months ago there was quite a few straddles entered into in the nature of buying New York and selling Liverpool, the opinion was ventured that possibly the shipments represented the outcome of the spread. Others more optimistically disposed were confidently asserting that the buying by Southern spot interests was extremely significant, and it would not be surprising to them to see this cotton ultimately in the hands of the mills.

There has been no let-up in bullish advices received from Liverpool in regard to trade conditions, and Southern spot markets continue to report a fair business at good prices. It can be said, however, that even if offerings are withdrawn on the decline cotton is being offered quite freely at present levels.

This is not exactly a bearish argument, but cannot be considered bullish, inasmuch as it would tend to indicate that many are satisfied with present prices, and therefore apprehension of mills is somewhat allayed as far as prospective purchases are concerned. The restraining influence, however, on the part of the public continues to be on the high prices of cotton prevailing and the unfavorable trade situation at Fall River. The stock market, which is usually a barmeter in forecasting future conditions, has not shown any decided indication of an immediate revival in the industrial world, although on the other hand other official organs have intimated that the year of 1911 can be looked forward to with a certain degree of optimism.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Week Ended Dec. 31, $11,093,000

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Allis-Chalmers 5s	76	76	76	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	93½	93	93½	9
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102¾	102	102	9
Am. Hide & L. 6s	95¾	95½	95½	11
Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s	105½	104¾	105¼	258
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	6
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	89
Am. Tobacco 6s	105½	104¾	105½	136
Am. Tobacco 4s	80¾	80	80	115
Armour 4½s	92¾	92½	92½	16
Armour 4½s	92¾	99	99⅝	146
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	41
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	52
A., T. & S. F. adj. stpd.	92	91⅝	91⅝	79
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	108½	108¼	108¼	5
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	105½	105	105	
At., T. & S. F. Trans. 4s	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	8
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	102	101⅜	101⅜	9
Atl. & Birm. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	2
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94½	94	94¼	49
At. C. L. & N. 4s	92⅞	92½	92⅝	66
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	99¼	99	99	53
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	92¼	91⅝	92⅜	104
B. & O. Pitts. Junc. 6s	112⅛	112⅛	112½	1
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90⅜	40
B. & O. prior 3½s	93	92½	92½	16
B. & O. prior 3½s	86¾	86¼	86¾	95
Bethlehem Steel 5s	103	103	103	2
B'klyn C. R. R. 1st 5s	103	82⅝	82⅞	115
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. 4s	83	103¾	103¾	12
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. 5s	104	106	106	3
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106	106	106	2
Brooklyn Union El. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	9
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
Bush Terminal 4s	90	90	90	5
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	92	92	92	3
Can. South. 2d 5s	101	101	101	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	107¾	107½	107½	75
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s	102	101	101	
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s, stamped	102	102	102	10
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc. 5s	99¾	99	99½	38
Cent. of Ga. M. & N. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Cent. of Ga. 5s	99¾	99¾	99½	92
Central Leather 5s	96½	96½	96½	45
Central Pacific 4s	122	122	122	15
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	122½	112¾	112¾	14
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	113½	101¼	101¼	84
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	101½	103	103	3
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	103½	94	94	175
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94⅞	96	96	11
Chi. & Alton A. & 1st 4s	96	72¾	72¾	5
Chi. & Alton 3s	72¾	70	70¼	83
Chi. & Alton 3½s	97¼	97¼	97⅜	202
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95½	95½	95½	3
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	95½	101⅛	101⅛	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101⅛	98¾	98¾	13
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	98¾	88⅛	88⅛	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	88½	100	100¼	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	100½	100	110½	4
Chi. E. Ill. gen. 5s	110½	111¼	111¾	4
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	111¾	84½	84½	69
Chicago Great West. 4s	85	128	128	1
Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s	128	102⅝	102½	15
C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	102½	92¾	92¾	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92¾	90½	90½	60
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90½	106½	106½	4
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	88	87⅝	88	22
C. & N. W. con. 7s	110½	110½	110¼	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	106	106	106	116
C. & N. W. P. col. 4s	73	72¾	73	11
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	97¼	97¼	97½	192
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	89⅞	115	115	12
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	115	124½	124½	4
C., St. P. & Minn. 6s	124½	92½	92½	3
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	92½	108⅝	108⅝	11
Chi., O. & G. con. 5s	108⅜	93	94½	
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	94½	95	95	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. div. 4s	93¼	93½	93¼	1
C., C., C. & St. L. M. 4s	98	97½	98	3
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	77¾	75½	77¾	16
Col. Industrial 5s	68	68	68	1
Col. Midland 4s	96¼	95½	96¼	23
Col. Southern 1st 4s	97⅝	95	97¼	3
Col. Southern ref. 4½s	95	95	95¼	1
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s	93¼	95	97½	43
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s	97½	99¾	100⅛	20
D. & H. ref. 4s	98⅜	98¾	98⅜	2
D. & H. conv. 4s	101	101	101	15
Del. & Hudson 4½s	93¾	93	93⅞	59
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	93⅞	89¾	89¾	6
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	103½	102½	103½	11
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	77¾	77	77⅝	3
Distill. Securities 5s	77¾	108½	109¾	7
Dul. & Iron Range 5s	108½	109¾	109¾	8
East T., Va. & Ga. 5s	109¾	74¼	74¾	36
Erie general 4s	74	73	74	17
Erie con. 4s, A	69½	69	69¼	31
Erie con. 4s, B	85¾	84½	85¾	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	85¾	83¾	85¾	1
Erie con. 4s, reg	86¾	86½	86½	3
Erie Penn. col. 4s	86¾	111⅞	113	1
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	111⅞	113	113	1
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	104	104	104	1
Fla. Cent. & P. con. 5s	104	101	101	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	101	146½	148¼	58
Gen. Electric conv. 5s	148¼	81¼	81¼	3
Gen. Electric 3½s	81¼	113	113	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	113¾	102½	102½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	102½	109¾	109¾	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109¾	97¾	97¾	48
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	97¾	97	97	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	97¾	96	96	10
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953, reg.	96	75½	75½	75
Ill. Cent. L. Div. 3s	75½	103¾	103¾	6
Ill. Cent. 1st ref. 4s	103¾	100½	100½	13
Interborough R. T. 5s	100½	79¼	79¼	375
Inter. R. T. conv. 6s	79¼	104	105	12
Inter. Met. 4½s	80	78½	78½	3
Int. Nav. 5s	78⅞	104¼	104¼	15
International Paper 6s	104¼	85	85	20
Int. Paper con. 5s	85	91	91¾	22
Int. Steame Pump 5s	91¾	95	95	1
Jam., F. & C. 4s	95	77¼	77¼	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77¼	116¼	116¼	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	116¼	89½	89½	7
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	89½	73¼	73¼	4
Kan. City Southern 3s	73¾	101	101¼	59
Kan. City Southern 5s	102	100½	100½	1
Keokuk & D. M. 5s	100½	85	85	5
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	102	102	7
Kings Co. El. & P. 5s	102	100½	100½	5
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	100½	91¾	91¾	35
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	91¾	96	96	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96	85	85	10
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	85	93½	93½	39
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93½	93¼	93¼	185
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93½	107¼	107¼	6
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s	107¼	100½	100½	1
Lehigh & W. Coal 5s	100½	101¼	101¼	10
Long Isl. N. Shore 5s	96	96	96	1
Long Island ref. 4s	98½	98½	98½	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	4
Long Island gen. 4s	94¼	94½	94½	1
Long. Isl. unified 4s	94½	95¾	95¾	1
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	95¾	98¾	98¾	148
Louis. & Nash. unf. 4s	98¾	111½	111½	5
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	111½			
Louis. & N. S. R. R. joint 4s	88½	88½	88½	3
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	109	100	109	1
Louis. & N., P. & M. 4s	95½	95½	95½	4
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	2
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	12
Manhattan con. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	20
Man. con. 4s, tax ex	98¾	98¾	98¾	59
Met. St. Ry. 4s cfs. sta.	48¾	48	48¾	4
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s	78	78	78	7
Met. St. Ry. 5s, t. r.	79	78	79	29
Mex. Cen. con. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	18
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	92	91¾	92	57
Mid. of N. J. ext. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Minn. & Mon. 6s	114	114	114	10
Mil. Gas 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	98	89¾	89¾	1
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	83¾	83¼	83¼	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	85¾	85½	85¾	16
M. K. & T. S. L. Div. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	102	101¼	102	8
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	91½	91¼	91½	17
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	101¾	75⅞	76	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	76	109	109	15
Mo. Pac. consol. 6s	109	115¼	115¼	2
Mob. & O. ext. 6s	115¼	84	84	1
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	84	89	89	5
Mort. Bond 4s	89	110⅞	111⅜	46
Mor. & E. con. 7s, reg.	111⅜			
N. C. & St. L., McM. 4s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
M., W. & A. 6s	108¼	106¾	106¾	5
N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	106¾	110	110	25
N. C. & St. L. 5s	110	94¾	94¾	10
N. Rys. of M. pr. 4½s	94¾	88	88	4
N. Rys. of M. gen. 4s	88	103	103	37
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	103	93¼	93⅝	30
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	93⅝	89¾	89¾	28
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s	89¾	87½	87½	52
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	87½	80¾	80¾	3
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	80½	78½	78½	12
N.Y.C., L.S.col.3½s, reg.	78½	99¾	99¾	6
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 4s	99¾	115¼	115¼	72
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	115¼	87¾	87¾	18
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	87¾	102	102½	54
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	102½	132	133¼	18
N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s	133½	100¼	100¼	54
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s	100½	100	100	112
N. Y., N.H.&H. 3½s, reg.	100	95¼	95¼	15
N. Y. Ont. & W. 4s	95¼	98¾	98¾	115
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98¾	89¾	89¾	8
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	89¾	96¾	99½	231½
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	99¾	100¾	100¾	87
Norfolk & W. conv. 4s	101¾	88½	88½	4
Norf. & W., Poc. 4s	88½	100⅝	100⅝	83
Northern Pacific 4s	101	99	99	30
Northern Pac. 4's, reg.	99	70¾	70¾	14½
Northern Pacific 3s	71	95¾	97	29
Northern Pac. R. & N. 4s	97	93	93¼	28
Oregon R. & N. 4s	93¼	114¼	114¾	23
Oregon S. L. 4s	114¼	111½	111½	10
Oregon S. L. 6s	111½	97½	97½	15
Oregon S. L. 5s	97½	97½	97½	99
Ozark & C. Cent. 5s	97½	97	97	11
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	97¼	99¼	99¼	3
Penn. conv. 3½s	99¼	89¼	89¼	357
Penn. gtd. 3½s	89¼	96¼	96¾	231½
Penn. conv. 3½s	96¾	103⅜	103⅜	11
Penn. 4s, 1948	103⅜	90¾	91	9
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	91	58	58	21
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	58	101⅝	101⅝	
People's Gas ref. 5s	101⅜	107	107	14
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	107			
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B	107	107	107	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, C	91½	91½	91½	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, reg.	107¼	106¾	107⅛	36
Providence Sec. 4s	84	84¾	84¾	10
Reading gen. 4s	98	97½	98	112
Reading, Jer. C. col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	15
Ry. Steel Spring 5s	97½	90¼	91	1
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	91	83¾	83¾	9
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s	83¾	107¼	107¼	3
R., W. & O. con. 5s	107¼			
St. L. & Ir. Mt. R. & G. 4s	85	84	85	20
St. L. & I. M. ref. 5s	84	83¾	84	3
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	106¾	106½	106¾	34
St. L. & S.F.R.R. gen. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	34
St.L. & S.F.R.R. ref. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¾	7
St.L. & S.F.Ry. gen. 5s	107¾	107¼	107⅝	6
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	90	74	76½	23
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	76½	74	74	1
Santa Fe, P. & P. 5s	100½	100½	102	5
St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s	102	126	126	10
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	126	99	99	15
St. P., M. & M. 4s	99	105½	105½	8
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	105½	86	86¾	8
San A. & A. P. 4s	86¾	84¾	84¾	18
Seaboard A. L. 4s, stpd.	85¾	100	100	17
Seaboard A. L. ref. 5s	100	76¾	76¾	13
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	77	96¼	96¼	17
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	96¼	96¾	97	608
So. Pacific cov. 4s	97½	94¾	94½	140
South. Pac. ref. 4s	94¾	91½	91½	50
South. Pac. col. 4s	91¾	92¾	92¾	23
So. P., S. P. Term. 4s	92¾	107¾	107¾	147
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	107½	75¾	75¾	10
Southern Ry. ref. 4s	75¾	83¾	84½	4
So. Ry. M. & O. 4s	84½	102¾	103¼	55
Spokane & Int. 5s	103¾	103¾	104	
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	104	105	105	8
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	105	110½	111¼	14
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111½	98	98	1
Term. St. L. ref. 4½s	98	110¼	110¼	1
Term. St. L. con. 5s	110¼	101⅝	59⅝	43
Texas & N. O. Sab. 6s	101⅝	59	59	2
Third Av. 4s, t. r., stp.	59½	109	109	6
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	109	98¼	98¼	75
Tri-City 5s	98¼	74⅞	90	26
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	90½	90	37¾	46
Undgd. El. Ry. 4½s	37¾	106	106	4
Undgd. El. Inc. 6s	38¼	100⅜	101	131½
Ulster & Del. 5s	101¼	103⅜	103⅜	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅞	96½	96⅞	10
Union Pac. conv. 4s	103⅞	111½	111½	59
Union Pac. ref. 4s	104¾	104½	104½	29
U. S. Leather 6s	113	102¾	103¼	11
U. S. Rubber 6s	103½	89½	89½	357
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	90	103¾	104	8
U. S. Steel 5s	104½	103¾	104¼	14
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	104½	95¼	95½	1
Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	95½	100¼	100¼	14
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100¼	95	95	2
Va. Southwest. con 5s	95	110	110	21
Va. Southwest. 1st 5s	110	108¾	109	6
Wabash 1st 5s	109	98½	98⅝	87
Wabash 2d 5s	98¾	63½	63⅞	2
Wabash ref. 4s	64¼	108¼	108¼	2
Wab., Det. & C. 5s	108¼	75¼	75¼	
Wab., Omaha 3½s	75¼			
W.-P. T. 1st 4s	46¾	46¾	46¾	2
W. P. T. col. t. r.	45	45	45	2
W. P. T. 2d 4s, Guar. t. r.	45	45	45	2
West. Elec. 5s	67½	100½	100½	1
West Shore 4s reg.	100½	101	101	20
West Shore 4s reg.	101¾	100¼	100¼	5
West. El. 4s	100¼	92	92	5
West. & Mfg. 5s	92	104¾	104¾	10
West. Nor Car 6s	104¾	110¼	110¾	349
W. N. Y. & Pa 1st 5s	110¾	86¼	87	10
Western Maryland 4s	87	102¾	102¾	23
West. U. conv. 4s	102¾	93	93	9
West. U. r. e. 5s	93¼	84	84	9
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	84	100¾	100¾	21
Wilkes. East. 5s	100¾	93¼	93¼	47
Wisconsin Central 4s	93¼	93	93¼	
W. S. & D. 4s	93¼			$10,207,000
Total sales				

United States Government Bonds.

Threes, coupon	102¼	102¼	102¼	1

Foreign Government Bonds.

Argentine 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	17
Japanese 4½s	95½	95⅜	95⅜	1
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	93¾	89⅝	89¾	3
Japanese 4s	89¾	102¾	103	13
Republic of Cuba 5s	103⅜	97	97	2
Sao Paulo 5s	97	97	97⅛	27
U. S. of Mexico 5s	97¾	92¼	92¼	22
U. S. of Mexico 4s	92¼			$129,000
Total sales				

State Bonds.

Virginia def. 6s, ctfs.	43	43	43	1

New York City Issues.

4s, 1956, reg	99¼	98¾	99¼	9
4s, 1958	99¾	99½	99⅝	14
4s, 1957	99¾	99½	99⅝	16
4s, 1959	99¾	99½	99⅝	92
4½s, 1960	101¼	101¼	101¼	417
4½s, 1960, reg	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
4½s, 1957	107¾	107¼	107¼	167
4½s, 1957, reg	107¾	107¼	107¼	15
4½s, 1957, new	107¾	102½	102½	21
4½s, 1957, new, reg	102½	102½	102½	1
4½s, 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
4½s, 1917, new	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Total sales				$755,000
Grand total				11,093,000

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1910 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s	J. J.		
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.		
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958			
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960	

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Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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BIGGEST Bargain ever offered. Four-story brownstone single flat store property in Gates Av., near Tompkins; price $8,750; terms easy. Address Chas. Galewski, 682 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
Three-story and basement brownstone house at a reasonable price for a refined family, near this office.
EVERETT KUHN, 471 SUMNER AV.

Three-story and basement house; fine location; excellent condition; newly renovated. Call
EVERETT KUHN, 471 SUMNER AV.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For rent, prominent corner residence on fashionable Chester Hill; hundred fifty feet frontage; house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatories (one on living floor); modern improvements; owner leaving city; rent reasonable to responsible party. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION.

6% interest on mortgage loans. Principal and interest guaranteed. Title insured by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company. I will invest for you sums from $300 to $3,000. For particulars, Henry Y. Halley, 103 Park Av., N. Y. City.

Wanted—$6,000 second mortgage west side tenement property, value $32,000; first mortgage $16,000; liberal bonus. Owner, 55 Liberty St., Suite 1202.

GOOD second mortgages wanted; $100,000 placed monthly, (seconds exclusively.) Howard H. Mosher, 135 Broadway.

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NORTHERN BANK BOOK

Will be taken as cash. Four-story brick flat, store property, Courtlandt Av., near 153d St. Full lot. Price $14,000. Terms easy. Address Charles Galewski, 682 Courtlandt Av.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Homes FARMS Near New York City
I. J. Auerbach, 45 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Choice eight apartments, East Orange; price $61,000; equity $24,000. Quick, 794 Broad St., Newark.

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LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS,

remodelled and renovated throughout; elevator service; steam heat and electric light.

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through to 22 Murray St.
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OWNER, ROOM 1,010, 135 BROADWAY, or your broker.

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LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

57-59 Prince St., corner Lafayette St.
Entire building, 45x100;
heat and elevator.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons, 299 Broadway.

20-26 Greene St., near Canal St., 75x100, 6 story and basement building, 4 elevators; sprinklers; low insurance; fine light; will divide. Wm. C. Walker's Sons, 299 Broadway.

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The Most Important Public Auction Sale of High-Grade Stock of

LACES

EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

Nainsooks, Lawns, Lingeries, Cambrics, Ribbons, Notions, and Unfinished Garments, inventoried at $45,000, being the Entire Stock formerly of the Harvey H. Reese Co. of Newark, N. J., Bankrupts, John C. Davis was Receiver, will be offered at Public Auction Sale Commencing
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1911,
At 10:30 A. M. Sharp,
At Salesroom, 22-24 Lispenard St., New York City, by D. Hartmann and Van Praag & Co., Auctioneers.
Open for Inspection To-morrow, 10 A. M.
Further information can be obtained at Auctioneers' Offices, D. Hartmann, 22-24 Lispenard St.; Telephone 534 Franklin. Van Praag & Co., 11 Lispenard St.; Telephone 933 Franklin.

One of the Finest Stocks of
LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES,

Suits, Shirt waists, etc., sold this season will be sold at public auction to-morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 Lispenard St., by J. Weisz, Auct. There are in this sale Ladies' Suits retailing up to $90 a garment. Department stores and high-class retailers should avail themselves of this opportunity. Jobbers should not miss this sale, as everything will be put up in large lots. Auctioneer's Tel. 2847 Franklin.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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522-524 WEST 112TH ST.,
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Elevator apartment, 4, 5, 6 and 10 rooms. Electric light. All modern improvements.

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10-story fireproof building.
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Suite of 2 or 3 rooms, 2 private baths; maid and valet service; menu a la carte.

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Parlor, bedroom, bath; elegantly kept; overlooking Park; one block all transportations; gentlemen only; meals optional; $30-$60 monthly. 22 West 60th St.

Studios for artist; positions; living privileges; open fireplaces. Amron, 350 Madison Av., near 45th.

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Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R. foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North, week days only, leave Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M., Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only leave Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINES,

Daily steamers for Newburgh. Weekdays for Poughkeepsie. Pier 24, N. R., ft. Franklin St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Holidays at Sea

On the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico

Elegantly Appointed 10,000 ton Steamships

New York to New Orleans

$35 One Way | $60 Round Trip | $63 One Way by Rail

Send for Booklet
'One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea'
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
366, 1,158 or 1 Broadway, New York.

BERMUDA

MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD.
ONE DAY from NEW YORK (Two Nights)
BY THE MAGNIFICENT FAST MAIL
Twin Screw S.S. "Oceana"
14,000 Tons Displacement; 8,000 Tons Register; 535 Feet Long; 55 Feet Beam; 38 Feet Deep; Wireless Telegraph; Bilge Keels; Submarine Signals. LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMER TO BERMUDA.
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP FARE, $20 up including Stateroom Berth and Meals.
FINEST CUISINE ON THE ATLANTIC.
Special trips, including Carriage Drives, Launch Trips, numerous Shore Excursions, and **Best Hotel Accommodations for 8 Days, $25,** in addition to steamship fare. Booklet and full particulars of BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 BROADWAY, N. Y. PHONE WORTH 710.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest, Fastest, Finest Ships afloat. Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool
Campania, Jan. 4, 10 A. M. | Campania, Jan. 25
Fishguard and Liverpool
Lusitania..Jan. 18, 9 A.M. | Mauretania.Feb. 1
GIBRALTAR GENOA NAPLES
TRIESTE FIUME
Pannonia.Feb 25, noon | Saxonia.....Mar. 30
Ultonia.Mar. 23, noon | Pannonia.....Apr. 13

Go To Bermuda

$20 UP ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK
Twin-Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5530 tons, sails every Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.
Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda. Tours, including hotels, shore excursions, etc., at special rates.
WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" sails Jan. 10th, Feb. 18th, and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., 363 and 264 Fifth Av., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine..Jan. 5 | La Bretagne..Jan. 26
*La Savoie....Jan. 12 | *La Savoie....Feb. 2
*La Provence..Jan. 19 | *La Touraine.Feb. 9
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
*Chicago ..... Feb. 4
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

West Indies Weekly service to Trinidad, Surinam. Fortnightly to Barbados, Demerara, Haiti, Curacao and Venezuela, on luxurious new steamships.
Send for booklet.
Royal Dutch West India Mail, 17 State St., N.Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE

ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK WED'DAYS.
Through Bookings to the Orient and Far East.
Special Through Trip of SS. Martha Washington From New York JAN. 28th, 1911 TO Alexandria
With stops at the Azores, Gibraltar, Naples, and Taormina; thence Trieste via Piraeus and Gravosa.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents,
17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

$45.00 TO EUROPE

New York to Rotterdam
EXCELLENT CABIN ACCOMMODATION.
Companello....Jan. 5 | Volturno.....Feb. 2
Uranium.....Jan. 19 | Companello...Feb. 16
URANIUM S. S. CO., 17 B'way, N. Y., 1st floor, rear.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KNERLL & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan'y 3d, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of 74 broadtail Persian skins. JACOB ANSBACHER, Trustee. H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG EUROPE **Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa**

†AMERIKA.....Jan. 5, 11 AM
‡PRESIDENT LINCOLN.Jan. 12, 9 AM
‡BATAVIA.....Jan. 21, 9 AM
‡PRESIDENT GRANT..Jan. 28, 9 AM

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. ‡Hamburg direct. §Hamburg via Cherbourg.

By new 17,000 ton steamers, equipped with all modern safety appliances. Electric Baths. Gymnasium. Elevator, etc.
S. S. CINCINNATI....Jan. 5, 12 noon
S. S. CLEVELAND.....Jan. 28
S. S. CINCINNATI.....Feb. 14
Tourist Department for Trips Everywhere.

PLEASURE CRUISES

ORIENT Egypt, Holy Land, Nile.
January 28 by the twin-screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), offering every convenience and comfort, 80 DAYS, $325 and up. Finest trip ever planned. Strictly first class.
Nile trips by the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.'s superb steamers.

SOUTH AMERICA Across the Andes, Straits of Magellan.
January 21, by the S. S. BLUECHER, (13,500 tons), for the East Coast of South America through the Straits of Magellan and up the West Coast to Valparaiso, Chile. Across the Andes, etc. Duration 74 DAYS. Rates $350 up.

WEST INDIES (Three Cruises) Panama Canal, Venezuela.
January 24 and February 23 by S. S. MOLTKE (12,500 tons), largest ship going to the Caribbean, 28 DAYS, $150 and up. Also MARCH 28, Spring Cruise of 16 DAYS, $85 and up.

AROUND THE WORLD (Two Cruises)
By the twin screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), from New York November 1, 1911, and from San Francisco February 17, 1912, 110 DAYS, $650 and up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore. Optional Tours of 17 days in India, 14 days in Japan.

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PANAMA, Colombia, Costa Rica, and West Coast Points.
The S. S. HAMBURG, (11,000 tons), sailing JAN. 11 and fortnightly thereafter. Finest and largest ship to CUBA. Weekly by well-known "Prinz" and other steamers of the ATLAS SERVICE.
Superb trips at moderate rates—23 and 25 DAY CRUISES, $135 and $140. Also tours including hotel expenses.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and rates.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

CRUISES DE LUXE

WEST INDIES

Including PANAMA CANAL, VENEZUELA, BERMUDA, PORTO RICO, CUBA, etc.

By New Twin Screw **"AVON"** 11,073 Tons

From NEW YORK
January 21st (27 Days), **$140 and up**
February 18th (32 Days), **$150 up**
Easter Cruise, March 25th (19 Days), **$85 up**
Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals.
The largest, finest, and fastest steamer especially constructed for Service in the Tropics cruising to the West Indies this winter.

CUBA JAMAICA PANAMA COLOMBIA and **BERMUDA**

Regular Service by West India Mail Steamers of 6,000 tons; excellent cuisine, orchestra, etc. Circular Tours of 12 and 24 days, New York back to New York, using steamers as Hotel, $82.50 and $125.00.

By S. S. TRENT and S. S. TAGUS
ROUND TRIP $20 AND UP.

Complete Illustrated Booklets on Request.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY
SANDERSON & SON, General Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT

Kroonland	Jan. 4, 10:00 A. M.	St. Paul	Jan. 11, 10:00 A. M.
Oceanic	Jan. 7, 10:00 A. M.	Lapland	Jan. 11, 10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska	Jan. 7, 10:30 A. M.	Megantic	Jan. 14, 11:00 A. M.
Cedric	Jan. 11, 3:00 P. M.	Minneapolis	Jan. 14, 10:00 A. M.

CRUISES West Indies-Spanish Main-Panama Canal
S.S. NEW YORK. Costing only $150 and Upwards for 31 Days, affording JAN. 28 294 Hours Ashore, three days more than any other cruise. MAR. 4
The Ship, the Itineraries, the Equipment and the Prices are Right; and you may visit United States territory under the American flag. Send for map and program

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Oceanic....Jan. 7, 10 AM | *Adriatic..Jan. 21
St. Paul....Jan. 11, 10 AM | *Oceanic..Feb. 4
*White Star Line Steamer, Pier 61, N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Min'waska.Jan. 7, 10:30 AM | Min'haha.Jan. 21
Minneapolis.Jan. 14, 10 AM | Min't'nka.Jan. 28

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—*Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland..Jan. 4, 10 AM | Finland..Jan. 18
*Lapl'd (new).Jan. 11, 10 AM | Vaderland.Feb. 1

White Star Line Piers 59 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Jan. 7, 10 AM | Adriatic..Jan. 21
†St. Paul...Jan. 11, 10 AM | Oceanic....Feb. 4
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Megantic..Jan. 14, 11 AM | Baltic....Feb. 11
Laurentic..Jan. 28, 11 AM | Laurentic.Feb. 25

New York and Boston to
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
★ CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
★ CELTIC (20,904 tons)....Jan. 25, Mar. 8
★ Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
Romanic.Feb. 4, 2:30 P.M. | Canopic.....April 8
Romanic.Mar. 18, noon | Romanic.....April 29
Cretic..Mar. 29, noon | Cretic .....May 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 RECTOR,) AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

NO WINTRY WINDS IN FLORIDA

IMAGINE the delight of sailing away from the snow and sleet and rain into the land where it is June all winter long. Why not enjoy it this winter? The trip to Florida is not expensive if you go by the Clyde or the Mallory Lines. And you will appreciate the relief from railroad dirt and confinement. The Clyde Line to Jacksonville is a three-day trip with every ocean luxury. From Jacksonville all the famous East Coast resorts are within easy reach. For the West Coast take the Mallory Line to Key West and Tampa (ST. PETERSBURG). No more rewarding short tour out of New York.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES.
Clyde—Mallory—Porto Rico—Ward Lines.

CLYDE LINE Only direct route without change from New York daily except Sunday, calling at Charleston for all Carolina resorts, at Brunswick for all Georgia and Alabama Points, reaching Jacksonville the third day for all Florida resorts.
CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
From Pier 36, North River, New York.

MALLORY LINE Sailings Wednesday and Saturday for Galveston and all points southwest and Pacific Coast. Sailings for Key West, connecting for Miami and Palm Beach every Wednesday and Saturday; Tampa, St. Petersburg and Mobile every Saturday.
MALLORY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Write for AGWI NEWS, a magazine describing the American Mediterranean.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, AGWI LINES, 290 BROADWAY, N. Y. 3

CUNARD CRUISES

ITALY RIVIERA EGYPT

GIBRALTAR
ALGIERS VILLEFRANCHE GENOA
NAPLES ALEXANDRIA *FIUME
A LA CARTE SERVICE
WITHOUT CHARGE

CARONIA FRANCONIA CARMANIA * Omits call at Piraeus on Feb. and March trips.

JAN. 7, JAN. 21, FEB. 18, MAR. 11,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO OUR AGENCIES AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG OR LOCAL AGENTS.

North German Lloyd

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
STEAMSHIP **"GEORGE WASHINGTON"** 27,000 TONS
SAILS JANUARY 3RD
7 days to Plymouth and Cherbourg—8 days to Bremen.
LARGEST GERMAN STEAMER AFLOAT.

GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
STEAMSHIP **"BERLIN"** 20,000 TONS
SAILS JANUARY 7TH.
Connections for Egypt, India, Far East, Australia.
OELRICHS & CO., GEN. AGTS., 5 B'WAY, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Furnessia.....Jan. 7, noon | Caledonia...Feb. 4, 11 AM
Columbia.....Jan. 21, 7 PM | Furnessia.Feb. 11, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE

FEB. 4, $400 up for 71 days. Shore trips ALL INCLUDED. Round World Tour Jan. 25; Riviera-Italy, Jan. & Feb.; 20 Tours to Europe. Specify programme desired.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:24 | Sun sets..4:44 | Moon rises..6:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:32	8:58	2:09	3:00
Governors Island	8:42	9:05	2:35	3:34
Hell Gate	10:32	10:55	4:15	5:14

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 1.

SS Shira, Barry, Dec. 17.
SS Kirkdale, Shields, Dec. 17.
SS Tamarac, Rotterdam, Dec. 16.
SS Canadian, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
SS Zapland, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
SS Hesperus, Rotterdam, Dec. 19.
SS Suwanee, Manchester, Dec. 14.
SS Carmania, Naples, Dec. 20.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 24.
SS Altai, Havana, Dec. 28.
SS Guiana, Boston, Dec. 21.
SS Neidenfels, Philadelphia, Dec. 31.
SS Northman, Port Antonio, Dec. 20.
SS El Alba, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 29.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 31.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 31.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Suriname, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

George Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ikara, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Amerika, Hamburg	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Ascania, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapas, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	——	——
Sabine, Brunswick	——	2:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

California	Puerto Mexico	Dec.	28
Allianca	Colon	Dec.	28
Afghan Prince	Tyne	Dec.	18
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec.	28
Carolina	San Juan	Dec.	28
Maracaibo	San Juan	Dec.	28
Minnewaska	Southampton	Dec.	24
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Inagua	Dec.	28
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec.	28
El Sol	Galveston	Dec.	27
Excelsior	New Orleans	Dec.	27
Clara	Fiume	Dec.	7
Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec.	24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Antilla	Tampico	Dec.	28
Breslau	Bremen	Dec.	22
Denver	Galveston	Dec.	28
Hubert	Barbados	Dec.	26
Kildale	Shields	Dec.	17
Marowijne	Port Spain	Dec.	27
Masilia	Gibraltar	Dec.	19
Montserrat	Havana	Dec.	30
Oruba	Kingston	Dec.	29
Sibiria	Kingston	Dec.	29
Verdi	Barbados	Dec.	28

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Afghan Prince	Tyne	Dec.	18
Chester	Antwerp	Dec.	19
El Valle	Galveston	Dec.	29
Harpagus	Liverpool	Dec.	20
Hesperus	Rotterdam	Dec.	19
Oceania	Palermo	Dec.	21
St. Paul	Queenstown	Dec.	29

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Furnessia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 733 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:30 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Minnewaska, incoming from London, was reported 318 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Lusitania, outgoing, was reported 411 miles west of Fastnet at 1:25 P. M. yesterday; due at Fishguard about 12:30 P. M. to-day.

By United Wireless.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda, was 200 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 1st.

SS Carolina, San Juan, was 122 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 1st.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah, was 160 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 A. M., 1st.

SS Verdi, South American ports, was 347 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 1st.

SS Oruba, Southampton, was 820 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., Dec. 31.

SS Ancon, Cristobal, was 973 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., Dec. 31.

SS Alliance, Cristobal, was 710 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 1st.

SS Denver, Galveston, was 495 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 1st.

SS Sabine, Brunswick, was 552 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 1st.

SS Proteus, New Orleans, was 218 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 1st.

SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston, was 856 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 1st.

SS Havana, Havana, was 640 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 1st.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS California, at Glasgow, Jan. 1.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Jan. 1.

Sailed.

SS Megantic, from Queenstown, Jan. 1.
SS Caronia, from Queenstown, Jan. 1.
SS Minneapolis, from London, Dec. 31.
SS Niagara, from Havre, Dec. 31.
SS Rubonia, from Dartmouth, Dec. 31.
SS Bluecher, from Southampton, Jan. 1.

Passed.

SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS New York, (Dutch,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Corea, Philippines, China (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru ..... Jan. 2	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, Philippines (via San Francisco)—Mongolia..... Jan. 2	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Missourian ..... Jan. 4	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Corea, China (via Seattle)—Aymeric ..... Jan. 5	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marqu

Suggestions.

The Help Wanted columns of *The New York Times* are brimful of suggestions for those who are seeking situations or those who desire to secure better positions.

The needs of many employers are outlined in the Help Wanted columns of *The Times* in a human-interest way that makes them worth your attention.

Telephone your Want Advertisements to *The New York Times*, Bryant 1000.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Dec. 22, somewhere between Lexington Av. and 70th St. and 44th St. and Madison Av., gold bag containing gold purse, owner's name, E. B. Hoadley, inside. Reward of $25 will be paid upon return of bag and purse intact to 962 Lexington Av.

LOST—On New Year's Eve, on 42d St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, or on Broadway car between 42d and 80th Sts., a diamond and pearl crescent pin. Finder will please return same to Edward E. Sage, 30 Wall St.

LOST—On Dec. 31, in the New Amsterdam Cafe or Knickerbocker Hotel, or in a cab to 57th St., platinum circle pin of gonds. Liberal reward if returned to C. remus, 51 West 87th St.

LOST—Christmas Eve., midnight, gold bead necklace, between Pabst's Harlem and Madison Av., on 125th or Madison car going south; finder please return to Presbyterian Hospital and receive reward.

LOST—Wednesday evening, diamond pin in the shape of a bird, with ruby eyes; Empire Theatre, Rector's, Plaza Hotel. Very liberal reward if returned to cashier, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Small purse, containing keys and about $4, Friday afternoon, Subway station, 103d St.; reward. S. Henry, Room 811, Flatiron Building.

LOST.—Gold watch, monogram M. J. V. V., between Closter, N. J., and 30 Church St., N. Y., Saturday. Room 1,413, 30 Church St. Reward.

LOST—On morning of Dec. 23, gold pearl hair barrette; finder please communicate with A. GOLDMAN, 132 East 70th St. Reward offered.

LOST—On 6th Av. "L," paperoid envelope containing set of accounts; moderate reward; owner will call. F. R. Cooper, 38 W. 106th St.

LOST—$10 reward for black fox muff lost near Maxine Elliott's Theatre Saturday night. W. C. Russell, Jr., 87 Front St., City.

LOST.—Black leather memorandum book containing lawyer's letter and papers; liberal reward. A. Stern, 1,044 3d Av.

LOST—Gold eyeglass frame, near 86th St. and Broadway, on Dec. 30. Reward if returned to L. D. McCutchen, 526 West 139th.

LOST—Tuesday, Dec. 27, lady's gold watch and chain; monogram I. U. Liberal reward if returned 143 West 80th St.

LOST—Black leather memorandum book containing lawyer's letter and papers; liberal reward. A. Stern, 1,044 3d Av.

LOST.—Alligator bag with shirtwaist, skirt, silk dress, &c.; reward. Mrs. E. C. Baldwin, Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

LOST—Sable fox muff, Dec. 31, 6th Av. car, Greenhut's, or 23d St.; reward. A. I. B., 242 West 44th St.

LOST.—Thursday, silver bag, containing purse, handkerchief, silver powder box; near Waldorf; reward. P 44 Times.

LOST—Skunk muff, 8th Av., between 98th and 89th Sts.; reward. A. M. Harrison, 381 Central Park West.

LOST—Pearl pendant with diamonds attached on thin chain; liberal reward. Catter, 614 West 157th St.

LOST—Opera glasses, front of Belasco Theatre Saturday night. Matheson's, 108 West 90th St.

LOST—Amethyst and silver necklace, 22d, 23d Sts., Broadway, 5th Av.; liberal reward. 473 West 22d.

LOST—Lady's diamond ring, on Amsterdam Av. car; liberal reward. Samson, 541 West 124th.

$200 REWARD.

Lost—$500 in envelope FAMILY SAVINGS, on 34th St. or 5th Av., Riker's, McCreary's, or Altman's. Address P 36 Times.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, two Indiana Lighting Co. coupons, numbered, and payment stopped; finder return to Knickerbocker Trust Co., 5th Av. and 34th St.

REWARD $10.

Lost, in grill room of Knickerbocker Hotel, on Dec. 28, gold vanity box; initials W. M. No questions asked if returned to 714 Madison Av.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

STRAYED from 163 West 93d St., collie, brown and white; answers name Glen; liberal reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Dec. 30.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Roll paper, book, pin, coat, muff, calendar, postal cards, three umbrellas, gloves, two packages.

FOUND—On 41st St., physician's bag, containing medicine and instruments. Apply Lost and Found Department, The New York Times.

FOUND.—Dec. 24 to Dec. 31, 1910, Police Department. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Grand and Centre Sts. Auto tire marked 32x4, Hartford rubber tire; New Jersey auto license, No. 8,829; black furlined coat, Municipal Court Officer's Badge No. 92, lap robes, two metal sides for automobiles, lady's cloth purse containing $1.11, silver mesh bag, satchel containing upholstering tools, St. Bernard dog, two years, no license, tan collar; bunch of keys, mahogany launch, three-wheeled hand truck, painted yellow and red; boy's dark overcoat, gray strap across back; fur muff containing sheet of music and pair of gloves; white dog with black spots, License 6423, 1910; white meshbag containing purse and 75 cents, &c.; pair black laced shoes with high skates attached, silver communion set in oak box, small mouse-colored handbag containing sum of money, L. I. R. R. ticket, &c.; lady's white metal horseshoe pin with white stones, male dog, Bayonne License No. 1,071; white pony, white horse, 15 hands, 1,000 pounds, and platform delivery wagon; box of soap marked Colgate; automobile Registration Seal No. 58,480, N. Y.; red-cushioned automobile seat, sick call outfit, black fur muff, lady's fur stole, three-wheeled pushcart, wooden frame, marked R. M.; case of gold paper marked M. B. B., No. 1,402, made in Germany; mink muff, satin lined; set of coral beads; five iron fire-escape platforms, Daisy air rifle, gold hunting case watch, Case 250,534, Movement 511,266, monogram J. M. L.; lady's blue enamel open-face watch, Case 252,407, marked E. M. C., April 1, 1898, inside of case; tan-colored chow dog, black silk umbrella, white metal tip, (lady's.)

FOUND, Dec. 31.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Pair gloves, four umbrellas, overcoat, package, rubbers, muff, book, bag, overshoes.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Pair gloves, satchel, grip, muff, umbrella, lady's handbag.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau; Seven umbrellas, two packages, two pairs gloves, book, purse.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply 33d St. and 7th Av., Baggage Room: Water bottle, five umbrellas, three pairs rubbers, fur piece, package, two canes, brooch, slippers, breastpin, two eyeglass cases, papers, fountain pen, silk gloves, hat.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Two umbrellas, three pairs gloves, two packages, valise. ON FERRY: Box of candy.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Pair rubbers, three parcels.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—WEST SHORE R. R. Apply Information Bureau: Umbrella, two parcels.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau: Seven packages, umbrellas, suitcase, grip.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

HERE IS YOUR ONE CHANCE IN 1,000 FOR 1911.

Advertiser wants to meet a young, progressive American who knows a "good thing when he sees it!"

Advertiser is the inventor and patentee of a collapsible (knock-down) shipping box for any kind of merchandise and machinery. He wants the co-operation of an American-born "Hustler" with brains and money to launch a gigantic enterprise, a new and absolute monopoly without opposition, to success! In return he will secure him an exceptional large share of the profits. Losses there cannot be!

Tell me what you have done so far in a legitimate business way and who will vouch for your character and I will answer your letter and give you an opportunity to investigate my claim, which will take you only 5 minutes, or if you are what I am looking for, only one single minute!

Address B. S.,
794 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

26 PER CENT. EARNED.—The President of an old and substantial manufacturing company, with a National reputation, having acquired a competency from its earnings, and on account of his age wishes to sell controlling interest, and become less active. This business has taken the lead, in its line, for over thirty years and has always earned large money, and is now making rapid advancement. Goods manufactured are wood and metal specialties. Sales about one million dollars a year. The earnings of the common stock are now more than 26 per cent., and may easily be doubled. Will pay $500 for name of man to purchase, to be paid when sold to him. Able business people, who can raise half a million dollars, are invited to correspond, at first, with W. H. Evans, P. O. Box 2898, Boston, Mass.

DO YOU DESIRE TO BE
ACTIVE PARTNER,

purchasing an interest in a long-established, dividend-paying manufacturing or mercantile business standing well in Dun's and Bradstreet's? If so, we will send you list of openings free of charge. Mention Times.
NEW YORK STATE SECURITY COMPANY,
OFFICES 811-811A-812,
FLATIRON BUILDING,
CITY.
Telephones—Gramercy 6283-6284.

Partner in profits wanted; must have good acquaintance with architects, builders, apartment house owners, &c., and ability to secure contracts; will need moderate funds to help finance his contracts, which will pay him 50 per cent. of the profits; article is well known and in use on prominent New York buildings; good opening for young man to establish himself in field showing liberal profit; references as to means, character, and ability required. Address Manufacturer, Blythebourne Station, Brooklyn P. O.

WANTED for corporation's New York office man of executive ability to take responsible position, connected with business of permanent earning power and splendid future; must make reasonable investment, which will be secured and returned if either party has cause for dissatisfaction; suitable salary to right man of good personality and satisfactory references. Reply H 264 Times Downtown.

OPENING FOR JANUARY 1.

A clean-cut Christian gentleman, who has ability as salesman and wishes to invest from $3,000 to $5,000 in an established manufacturing business, will find it to his advantage to communicate with me, as I want to sell a half interest in such a business; personal references required; state previous business. N 46 Times.

Competent man to invest his time and $5,000 in established leather specialty business; suitable salary and part interest to right man; experienced sales manager preferred; must furnish first-class references as to character and general business ability. Address N 141 Times.

$1,000 to $3,000 secures State management with a reliable New York corporation; $10,000 yearly income to right man; money returned if contract is terminated. Interview H. A. Dorr, Room 276, twenty-seventh floor, Metropolitan Tower.

Wanted—A good, reliable stock and bond salesman; none but those who can furnish good references need apply; permanent position with salary and commission. Reliable, 1,364 Broadway.

An experienced man desires to handle line or specialties on commission basis, or will invest money in legitimate business; best references regarding ability and character. N 129 Times.

A thoroughly experienced young business man has $10,000 to $25,000 and his entire time for first-class proposition; particulars must be given. High Grade, 206 Times Downtown.

American, responsible position, visiting Washington frequently, would transact legitimate for New York concern; no traveling expenses. Address B. M., 263 West 125th St.

Wanted, a partner in the jobbing and commission of ladies cloaks and suits; about $1,500 required; references exchanged; well established. P 16 Times.

Good Investment.—New patented electric sign; see working model; sell outright, cash, real estate, or royalty. Battaglia, 123 Liberty St.

ADVERTISER has office and wants good selling agency. Address Agency, 220 Times Downtown.

Have $2,500 cash. What have you to offer? N 162 Times.

All pawn tickets purchased; strictest privacy assured. Henry, 56 Pine St., Room 411.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

WANTED—Dark unions or dark cottonade cuttings from tailors' shops; can use very large quantities; dealers are invited to send mail samples of their offerings, with full details, to Chas. W. Becker, Agt., Waste Dealer, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A REFINED WOMAN to visit and report weekly on best places of entertainments. Address, stating occupation and age, Guide, 33 Times.

COMPANION to make herself generally useful; day or permanent; references. P 30 Times.

COOK.—Wanted in a private family, capable cook. Address, with references, N 159 Times.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate preferred; must have reading knowledge of German; write stating age, experience, and salary expected. Institute, foot of East 66th St.

MAID, &c.—Experienced; white; general housework; apartment 7 rooms; family of two; references. Call mornings, 99 Claremont Av., Apartment 802.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in family at Greenwich, Conn., to help care for three children who go to school during day; essential that applicant be of highest character, a good seamstress, able to read to children a good deal, and fond of country; exceptional opportunity for woman of some education who desires fair salary and good home. Address, stating experience and last positions, H. W. Lanier, Lake Av., Greenwich, Conn.

SALESWOMAN — DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

We require a saleswoman of refined appearance and good address for our Special Order Dressmaking Department. Applicant to be considered must have had first-class experience, be thoroughly qualified to wait on high-class trade, and understand the taking of special dressmaking orders in every detail. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be neat, accurate, and experienced. Tuesday, after 10 A. M., 58 Leonard St. Ask for Mr. Drewry.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman; must be well educated, rapid and accurate operator on Remington machine; salary, $15 to begin; advancement. F. E. T., Western Electric Co., West and Bethune Sts., Manhattan.

TYPIST.—Young woman; must be well educated; rapid and accurte operator; salary, $12 to begin; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, F. E. T., Western Electric Co., West and Bethune Sts., Manhattan.

HELP WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ORGANISTS immediately for suburban Episcopal churches, $400-$500. Webster Choir Agency, 136 5th Av.

Commercial.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 Fifth Av., Telephone 4527 Madison Square.—Agency for superior domestic help.

MISS BRINKLEY,
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
4 and 6 East 42d St. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Only competent, thoroughly trained servants supplied, after careful, personal investigation of references; temporary servants for dinners, receptions, children's parties, &c. Circulars sent on request.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ADVERTISING MAN for old-established, high-class leading trade paper; National circulation. 586 Post Office, New York.

A LIVE MAN to take charge of branch office; must have $250 security for stock; any hustler can make at least $3,000 yearly; very great possibilities for right man. Telephone today, 10 to 2, Bryant 6934.

A new, profitable contract for 1911 offered by Equitable Life; income guaranteed; best conditions for beginners. Sundelson, Manager, 120 Broadway.

AN old, reliable proprietary medicine house desires a first-class salesman; must have experience in specialty line; best references and ability; bond in small sum required; state experience, references, &c. N 156 Times.

A PHILADELPHIA PRINTING HOUSE ENGAGED IN HIGH-GRADE CATALOG WORK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT SOLICITOR. ONLY A MAN WITH THE ABILITY TO SELL THE BETTER GRADE PRINTING AND WHO CONTROLS TRADE NEED CORRESPOND.
J 121 PUBLIC LEDGER,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

A YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, in the office of a downtown wholesale paper house; salary, $5; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, &c., "Duane," 231 Times Downtown.

BUTLER in a private family in New York City; competent butler, wages $35. Address P 15 Times.

CLERKS.—Gentile, young men as factory time clerks; hours 6:45 to 5:15; must live convenient to 14th St. and 6th Av.; fine chance for well-educated mechanically inclined applicant to learn cost accounting and earn advancement; state salary desired; prompt. P 26 Times.

EXPERIENCED PACKER, married, steady, ambitious; $10 to start; state experience and qualifications. P 14 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted by established house for New York City and vicinity to handle a good line of ladies' hand bags and fancy leather goods. Address H 265 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED trading-stamp contractors; good salary, permanent positions to right men. Apply Liberty Trading Stamp Company, Samuel E. Ramseyer, President, 80 5th Av.

GROWING MANUFACTUERS, WITH WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADE AND CONCEDED LEADERS IN THEIR LINE, REQUIRE A SALESMAN OF INITIATIVE AND PERSEVERANCE; SINGLE; NOT OVER 40; FOR CONTINUAL TRAVEL OUTSIDE NEW YORK; GOOD SALARY, COMMISSION, AND EXPENSES; IF YAU CAN DELIVER "THE BACON," THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME. F 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MEN wanted, age 18-35, for firemen, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on New York and other railroads; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed competent men; promotion; railroad employing headquarters; over 500 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp, Railway Association, Dept. 554, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, 15 to 16, wanted by large importing glove house; $6 per week. Apply only in writing and state particulars to V. Perrin & Cie, 222 4th Av., New York City.

PORTER.—Good position for sober, strong, and industrious man. Tuesday after 10 A. M., 58 Leonard St. Ask for Mr. Drewry.

SALESMAN. — LARGE MANUFACTURING FUR HOUSE REQUIRES WIDE-AWAKE, PROGRESSIVE SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK STATE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND MIDDLE WEST; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MAN TO MAKE BIG MONEY. COMMUNICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS P 37 TIMES.

SALESMEN who can show results; must know trade and the line; ribbons, silks, trimmings, &c.; mention territory and particulars. F 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED—Burton, Price & Co., New York, is open for one or two more traveling salesmen; must know the line; good opening for bright, young untiring worker, with salesman's ability; ribbons, silks, ladies' neckwear, &c. Address F 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Making $600.00 monthly selling Rockport lots $100.00 each. Deep water harbor. Sartain & Montgomery, San Antonio, Texas.

SKILLED and experienced proofreaders; references required. Address by letter, Proof, 1,364 Broadway.

SOLICITOR for well established commercial school; excellent territory. Call at No. 1,731 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS for old-established mercantile agency to write merchants' contracts on a commission basis. Apply Box J 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, Christian; neat, careful, accurate, steady; familiar with detail work; not afraid of hard work; salary, $12; good future. Address, stating qualifications and experience, K 170 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, visiting hardware and paint stores, to take side line brushes on commission. F 234 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted to carry as a side line in the United States and Canada "Berry's Life Guard," the BEST swimming device ever invented; brand new and patented; liberal terms to the right parties. Address Bathers Life Guard Mfg. Co., 147 West 23d St., New York.

TWO Chartered or Certified Public Accountants, who have been in charge of work for audit companies; salaried position, with responsible Pittsburg audit company; none others need apply; reference required. Interview H. B. Scott, at New Grand Hotel, 31st and Broadway, Dec. 31, 1 to 5 P. M. Jan. 1, 9 to 11 A. M., Jan. 2, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—American boy, about 16 or 17 years, for stock department to assist shipping clerk; state salary expected and experience, if any. Manufacturer, 228 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—First-class sheet metal worker by automobile repair shop. Apply 19 West 62d St.

WANTED—Bookkeeper's assistant; bright, young man, with some knowledge of double entry; accuracy and system very essential; one willing and interested in the work. Address, stating salary expected, F 232 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Solicitors or salesmen to obtain signatures to petitions asking Congress to enact a parcels post law. Apply Room 54, 125 East 23d.

WELL-ESTABLISHED FUR HOUSE making a specialty of foxes and wolves wishes to connect with experienced salesman who desires a good side line. N 148 Times.

Young Man, 18 to 20 years, high school graduate, living at home; must have high-class references; shipping department large manufacturer; answer in own handwriting. P 35 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ASSISTANT in office, by a young girl, 15, with one year's experience in clerical work. M. F., St. Mark's Parish House, 288 East 10th St.

ATTENDANT OR NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman with excellent references, as attendant to an elderly woman or as practical nurse to an invalid. Miss I. H. Hubbard, 204 West 123d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 16, knowledge of typewriting and stenography; bright, neat, and trustworthy; willing worker; no time watcher; willing to start with reasonable salary with an established firm. Address (C. P.) F. E., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry; several years' experience; first-class references; only high-class position considered. Expert, 214 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, as private secretary and amanuensis, desires employment for afternoons and evenings; teacher with kindergarten training and experience. Martin, 188 Park Place, Brooklyn.

CARE OF INVALID or mother's helper; an elderly woman, but who is experienced and is well able to help in light work, desires employment; has best of references. Mrs. Julia Jeffrey, 841 St. Nicholas Av., care Ferguson.

CARETAKER.—By a neat, competent, reliable woman, to take care of several apartments or rooms; highest references. Mrs. E. J. B., 346 East 50th St.

CLEANING, WASHING.—A capable woman, with excellent references, desires employment to do light work, washing, cleaning, ironing; is especially capable in cleaning silver. Miss Jane Bradley, 424 West 35th St., Brooklyn.

CLEANING.—By a woman with good references, work at cleaning by the day. Mrs. Murphy, 221 East 32d St.

CLERICAL POSITION desired by a girl 16 years old; has had two months' experience; excellent references. Address (S. B.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

CLERICAL, Cataloguing.—Wanted, by an experienced woman, with the very best of references, employment in clerical work, or more especially in cataloguing. Miss M. D., 9 Times.

CLERICAL, FILING, &c.—A position is sought by an experienced woman in clerical work, indexing, filing, &c. Miss T. Maesing, 111 West 104th St., care Putman.

COMPANION, CLERICAL.—A lady who is experienced in different lines, clerical work, can play music for gymnasium and has best of references, desires position; can be companion to an invalid. Mrs. Petsky, 357 West 23d St.

COMPANION, attendant, reliable, conscientious person; care of elderly or aged lady; neat; patient, unfailingly kind; references. Address Miss "L.," 263 West 125th.

COOK.—Colored woman as cook, laundress; private family; wages, $25; reference. Smith, 210 West 64th St.

COOK.—First-class German, Jewish, desires position cooking only. S. Rutkowitz, 1,268 Park Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Wanted, by a refined woman, work as laundress and cleaning by the day. E. Wilkinson, 241 West 46th St.

DIRECTING Correspondence, Clerical.—A woman who has fine credentials and has had fine experience desires position where she can do directing in an office, clerical work; is a typist, not a stenographer; has experience in taking dictation and all sorts of office work. Annie J. B., 11 Times.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER. — Gowns well and fashionably made; ten years experience in the construction of high class gowns; prompt, reliable and reasonable. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th St. Phone.

DRESSMAKER, experienced all around, wishes a few more customers at home; references. Mrs. Mason, 110 West 109th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; evening and street dresses, remodeling. Conway, 175 West 12th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To sew for best private family during dull season; reference. F. M., 111 Times.

FINE sewing and embroidery by Southern lady at home; references. P 25 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, Attendant to an Invalid.—A woman with wide experience and excellent references desires employment as housekeeper or attendant to an invalid. Miss S. E. Bryant, 361 West 57th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman with excellent references, who has had wide experience, as housekeeper in hospital, hotel, or institution. D. S. P., 4 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Graduate nurse would like to keep house for nurses; terms reasonable. Miss Ella Lane, 494 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER.—Lady, moving, wishes to place good houseworker, colored, in small family. Apply 3,800 Broadway, Apartment 52, Monday, Tuesday, 10 to 12.

INSTITUTION WORK.—A lady with experience desires position in an institution, caretaker of children, or a day nursery. Miss Selmes, 827 Gardner St., Hoboken, N. J.

KINDERGARTEN WORK, &c.—By a young woman with very best references and experience as kindergartner or assistant, or to do clerical work. Miss M. D., 5 Times.

KINDERGARTNER.—By a young woman with experience and best of references as kindergartner. Miss Des M., 6 Times.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a very capable, respectable young colored woman, as maid in a lady's room in department store or in a bank, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Miss Cassie Freeman, 136 West 17th St., care Morkerson.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress; high-class family washings home, hamper, dozen or month; open-air; private house. 184 East 79th. Tel. 4560 Lenox.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; altertion; family sewing; children's dresses. Stafford, 245 West 115th St. Apartment 11.

SEWING, Cleaning, Dishwashing.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, with excellent references, sewing, cleaning, washing silver, help with dinner or luncheon parties. Miss J. Wilkinson, 241 West 46th St.

SEWING.—By a woman with excellent experience as dressmaker; can do dusting, sweeping, cleaning by the day. Marian Boler, 446 3d Av.

SEWING.—Plain sewing by an experienced woman; references. Mrs. A. W., St. Mark's Parish House, 288 East 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; good speller; attentive; anxious to secure position where can advance; moderate salary; recommended. F 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in commercial and insurance; neat, refined; accustomed to interviewing customers; best references; $12. Faithful, F 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires position; competent; thoroughly reliable; punctual; five years' experience; best references; $14-$15. Alert, 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some years' experience, understands office work; high school graduate; conscientious; first-class references; $15. Miss Leonard, F 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Trustworthy, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number of years' experience; possesses common sense, ability, education, references. T. L., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — By thoroughly experienced and competent stenographer. M. T., 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitious beginner will accept low salary, with advancement opportunities. Ambitious, 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, neat, and capable; anxious to succeed; excellent references. Steno, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; experienced in cable codes, foreign exchange and banking; best credentials. P 53 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a lady who can make translations and act as correspondent, and is a capable stenographer. Mrs. Z. Alsot, 228 East 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; experienced; commercial; $12-$15; downtown preferred. Miss F., 97 Foxall St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; several years' experience legal, commercial work. S., Advertising Office, 901 Prospect Av.

YOUNG LADY with several years' experience in advertising work of publishing house; also stenographer, desires position where she can make herself worth not less than $25 per week. P 19 Times.

YOUNG LADY, reliable, some knowledge of typewriting, desires position with opportunities advancement. P 27 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTS FOR CORPORATION TAX prepared by expert accountants on moderate terms, also auditing, systems, and investigations for banks and mercantile houses. Box F 221 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up; audits, investigations, financial statements, cost system, estate accounting by public accountant; terms reasonable; references. Accountant, 328 West 41st St. Telephone 578 Bryant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Firms not employing bookkeepers can have their books written up, balanced, or audited; $5 monthly and upwards. Accountant, Room 808, 24 East 21st St. Phone, Gramercy 5477.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2825—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT, (degree) prepares balance sheets, Federal tax statements; moderate. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

ARCHITECT.—An English gentleman with the best of references and experience desires employment as architect or can attend to construction of buildings, foreman of workers, &c. W. S. R., 12 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

In one of New York's largest department stores seeks similar connection elsewhere as manager or assistant; twelve years' experience; best references furnished; age, 35; would locate out of town. N 157 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, reliable, accurate, trustworthy; understands stenography, typewriting. S. Hertzfeld, 338 East 121st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry man; connect with good concern; moderate salary. Bookkeeper, 202 East 23d St.

BOY, 18 years old, desires a start with an established firm; ambitious and energetic; good education and excellent references. Address (L. H.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner disposing of car desires to place competent chauffeur; unqualified references; salary $25. Apply Suite 518, 2 Rector St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Intelligent young man seeks position with good party; sober, careful operator; thoroughly acquainted. O., care Kros, 1,743 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR.—By young man, 21, thoroughly experienced as bank messenger, as collector of accounts; good references. W. B. Killett, 942 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

COLUMBIA STUDENT desires employment during spare time; afternoons or evenings; experienced in clerical work and can also tutor. Address M. Mandel, 229 East 85th St., City.

COMPETENT OFFICE MANAGER, credit man, wholesale house, desires position with enterprising concern, whose business requires a man of large experience and thorough ability. Address P 42 Times.

CREDIT, legal or secretarial, by Harvard College and law graduate, 30; not a stenographer; knows French. P 21 Times.

HEAD JANITOR, 34, of apartment or business building; 12 years in last position; best of references. Address G. W. Stebbins, 438 West 23d St., City.

HOUSEMAN OR PORTER.—By a man who is handy with tools; good references. A. B. C., 288 East 10th St.

JANITOR, assistant engineer, foreman by an experienced, capable man with the best of references; to assist in electrical work or assist an engineer, act as packer or janitor of an apartment house. K., 13 Times.

MAN, 21 years of age, desires office or outdoor position; is well educated, steady, and desirous of giving satisfaction; good references.

PAINTER.—Thorough, experienced, plain and decorative painter, kalsominer, hardwood finisher, enameler, varnisher, furniture polisher, &c., wants work: low wages: city, country; excellent references. P 24 Times.

PROOFREADER and editorial follower-up of printing desires position; salary $20. Casion, N 126 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced correspondent, expert stenographer and accountant; previously employed in financial district of New York City; highest personal character and best references guaranteed; salary, $25-$30. Address B. H. D., 38 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By competent, middle-aged man, position of private secretary and trust; best references. P 31 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced fur salesman, commanding first-class trade in city and out of town, wishes to connect with reliable house making medium grade furs; first-class references. N 167 Times.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, 26, university education, good experience, now employed, desires change, commercial or accounting firm; salary, $2,100 to start. F 201 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERER, first class, wants private work; best references. Address W. Z., 856 9th Av.

USEFUL MAN, in private family; understands furnace and housework. Gardener, 241 3d Av.

WATCHMAN in office building, aged 45; experienced; married; good references. M. McKee, 75 East 85th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires clerical position; several years' experience; quick at figures; good penman; knowledge stenography, typewriting; excellent references. P 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, experienced porter; understands firing; anything; best references. Henderson, 43 West 132d.

YOUNG MAN, colored, Southerner, attending evening school, desires work through the day for small pay; useful man; best reference. P 18 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as assistant superintendent in factory; good systematizer; knowledge of costs, &c. H 266 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, desires clerical position; high class references as to character and ability. F 32 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS, 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone, 486 Morningside.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Attractive, large second-story front room; good board; alcove front parlor; references.

13TH ST., 201 WEST, (Corner 7th Av.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent board; one or two; new management; reasonable; select. Tel., 2875 Chelsea.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, private bath, second floor, front; suitable for two.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first class; references.

63D ST., 133 WEST.—Widow having handsomely furnished home will accommodate few boarders; first-class appointments; Southern cooking; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; dressing room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Vacancies Jan. 1; rooms single or en suite; moderate.

70TH ST., 12 WEST.—Nicely furnished, warm room; excellent table, parlor, dining, telephone; references.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Large, comfortable room for two gentlemen; exceptional table; entirely new management.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Large and small rooms; superior table and appointment; table board; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet, refined; table guests.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable one, two; home cooking; table guests accommodated; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; parlor dining; references required.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, and other rooms; newly furnished, decorated; large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; reference.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable, large room; also medium, suitable for two; excellent table; reference.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; superior table; telephone; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—One large front room, southern exposure, parlor dining; moderate; references.

80TH, 163 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished, one flight; parlor dining room. Davidson.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath, parquet floors, electricity, steam; special table board accommodation.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished

MAYOR'S FIRST YEAR ONE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Reforms He Has Inaugurated Mark an Epoch in City History, Students of Government Say.

GREAT SAVING A FEATURE

All Departments Rapidly Attaining High Efficiency Under the Guidance of Capable Commissioners.

Students of municipal affairs declare that the last twelve months will mark an epoch in the history of this city. They point out that not only have reforms been instituted which have caused an immediate saving of large sums, but new standards of administration have been established which it would take years of misrule to eradicate. A significant feature of these advances, they declare, lies in the fact that the men chiefly responsible for them were selected for their public offices and guided in their work by the only man who was elected on the Tammany ticket. The better element in Tammany has not hesitated to say that the records of his colleagues on that ticket were responsible for the fact that Mayor Gaynor was the only man on it to be elected.

The Mayor has his critics notwithstanding his general popularity. It is recognized on all sides, however, that he has inaugurated an era in city administration by taking public office out of politics. Many of the men whom he selected for department heads were allied more or less closely with Tammany. They have all been given to understand, however, that they were chosen not because of this, but despite it. The Mayor has frequently said that he would gladly receive the suggestions of Charles F. Murphy on appointments and give them serious consideration if the men he mentioned were of a suitable stamp.

Took Many Aids from Tammany.

Thus the Commissioner of Correction, Patrick H. Whitney, is a boyhood friend of Mr. Murphy. He was Treasurer of the Anawanda Club, the leader's district organization, and Deputy Fire Commissioner in the last Tammany administration. His deputy is William J. Wright, one of the new type of Tammany district leaders, a prosperous Harlem merchant. The Commissioner of Charities is Michael J. Drummond, a retired business man of prominence, who has always been identified with the better element of the organization. He was Chairman of the Business Men's Committee which conducted a campaign for the Tammany city ticket from headquarters in the Hotel Cadillac, in the campaign of 1909. His deputy is Frank J. Goodwin, another Tammany district leader, of the Seventh, the home district of Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall. The Fire Commissioner is Rhinelander Waldo, a wealthy retired army Captain, who served for a time under Gen. Bingham as First Deputy Police Commissioner. He resigned, he declares, because he was hampered in inaugurating many changes which he wished to bring about. He became identified with Tammany soon after he returned to the city from Manila.

Conspicuous among the Mayor's aids, however, are the plain business men of tried experience and ability, without marked political affiliations, whom Mr. Gaynor has brought around him. Tomkins, long prominent in the Board of Trade and the Reform Club, is Dock Commissioner; Henry S. Thompson, founder of the Thompson-Starrett Company, and chief owner of the Hotel Marie Antoinette and the Belnord, is Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. There are many others of this type. The Mayor and his associates have also selected many newspaper men for responsible places in his administration.

The Troubles of His Term.

Mayor Gaynor's first year has been marked by three disturbances of importance—the attempt upon his life, the serious difference between him and President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen over the Police Department, and the clash between Commissioner Waldo and Fire Chief Croker. The differences have all been settled, but there are those who fear that the Mayor's health will never recover from the wound which he received.

The friction between the Mayor and President Mitchel arose while the Mayor was recovering from his wound and Mr. Mitchel was Acting Mayor. Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick had reported that the police force had become demoralized in certain parts of the city. Mr. Mitchel had a passage at arms with Police Commissioner Baker, and the Mayor was inclined to side with the Commissioner. There was a sharp controversy between the Mayor and Mr. Mitchel, but when Mr. Gaynor returned to City Hall Baker was asked to resign with his two deputies. William J. Flynn, who had established an enviable record as the head of the New York branch of the United States Secret Service, was then named as one deputy, with Clement J. Driscoll as another. It finally became evident that the Mayor had been misled in his defense of Mr. Baker.

Mr. Flynn has upheld his reputation in the Police Department. He already has several notable captures to his credit, and has reorganized the Detective Bureau, over which he has immediate charge. Mr. Driscoll, who was promoted to the department from the Bureau of Weights and Measures, in which he had done good work, does not seem to be getting along so well. In place of Commissioner Baker, the Mayor appointed James C. Cropsey, a lawyer of Brooklyn, who so far has kept in the background.

Reforms in the Fire Department.

The Fire Department is as close to the people as any branch of the city government, with the possible exception of the Police Department. Mr. Waldo in his first year, his friends declare, has given the Fire Department a business administration, and eliminated improper political influences from it. In making promotions Commissioner Waldo has advanced officers in order as certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and he has applied the same method to the appointment of firemen. Chief Croker thus testified before the legislative investigating committee recently:

"The Fire Department at present is in the highest state of efficiency."

On repairs and supplies Commissioner Waldo has saved $160,000 from his budget allowance, and by dropping unnecessary employes $125,000.

The great revenue earning departments of the city are the Dock Department and the Water Department. Commissioner Tomkins is slowly working out a plan for the reorganization of the pier system of the city, by which the piers will not all be turned over to steamship companies and private corporations for their exclusive use at nominal rentals, but many of them will be held as "open piers," on which privileges will be let to various business concerns. This will relieve the lack of pier facilities for the small business man, and in the course of time will substantially add to the city revenues.

Commissioner Thompson's books show a remarkable record for the year, an actual saving of some $3,500,000. He has directed the cancellation of $917,500 in corporate stock authorized for expenditures in his department, increased the water revenues by $1,917,677 over 1909, bought supplies for next year out of his funds on hand which will come to $50,000, transferred $4,300 to meet a deficit in the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and turned back to the City Treasury in unexpended balances cash to the amount of $485,340. All this gives him the record of a grand total of $3,374,817 saved in the first year of his administration of his department. He has revolutionized the Water Register's office, over which Col. Michael C. Padden presided in the last administration. This office is now run like a bank, daily balances being struck every night.

The Commissioner has extended the high-pressure fire service until it includes practically all of Manhattan below Houston Street on the east side and below Twenty-third Street on the west side. He will very soon include the theatre and hotel district in this zone.

Saving in City Printing.

Supervisor Ferguson of the City Record also has much good work to his credit. The commission which the Mayor appointed soon after he came into office to investigate this office reported that fully $300,000 a year had been wasted on the city's printing. Mr. Ferguson has eradicated nearly all the evils that were responsible for this, and will soon have the office on a thorough business basis.

Besides these more notable achievements of the members of the Mayor's Cabinet very many reforms of direct interest to the people have been put through at his personal instigation and under his personal direction. Worthy of mention in this connection is the all-night liquor license policy followed by the Mayor. After a careful study of the entire excise situation, as a result of which the enforcement of this law was practically taken out of the hands of the police and given to the State Excise Department, the Mayor decided to grant all-night licenses only to such places as could satisfactorily show that they catered to night-workers.

Soon after the Mayor came into office he investigated the methods under which condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the land for the new Catskill water system were being conducted. He discovered that there was great waste in the purchase of the land, and that the city was paying large sums every month for special counsel in the proceedings. This was eliminated by the establishment of a special bureau in the Law Department to take charge of the work. He also pointed out frauds in the Government Naturalization Bureau, and his reports and recommendations to Attorney General Wickersham resulted in a thorough housecleaning in this matter.

The Mayor has established a name among municipal executives for his accessibility to all citizens and the readiness with which he has investigated all complaints.

Good Work by Board of Estimate.

Besides the activities of the Mayor and his aids, the new Board of Estimate has worked much good for the public. Through the assistance of a Corporate Stock Budget Committee, authorized to consider all requests of departments for money for permanent improvements, and various other committees in which Controller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, and President Mitchel were particularly active, the board was able to cut down the budget for next year to $174,000,000. This means an increase over the budget for this year of $11,000,000, but all but less than $1,000,000 of this is for "debt service," to meet deficiencies in uncollectible taxes and other accounts which had been allowed to pile up by past Administrations.

No review of the City Government for the last year would be complete without mention of the excellent work done by Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast. Both have put their offices on a business basis. The Controller has completely reorganized the Department of Finance and brought about reforms in its administration, the full benefit of which will only be realized as time goes on.

Criticism of the Mayor.

The only two matters in which Mayor Gaynor has been criticised to any extent, outside the controversy between himself and William R. Hearst over the Cohalan warrant, are his attitude on the subway controversy and his consent to the appointment of Dr. Daniel C. Potter as Director of the new Board of Ambulance Service. Dr. Potter's appointment was opposed from many sources, particularly by Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, who is a member of the Ambulance Board, by the Controller and by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. Mr. Prendergast is still conducting an investigation of Dr. Potter's record while at the head of the Charitable Institutions Division in the Department of Finance.

Commissioner Fosdick is another man in the Mayor's Cabinet who has a year of good work to his credit. Outside his police investigation the most important inquiries which he has conducted so far are the egg investigation, by which he unveiled a large traffic in the city in rotten eggs for food purposes, with the connivance of Inspectors in the Health Department, and his investigations in Queens which resulted in a Grand Jury inquiry out of which grew scores of indictments.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE BACK.

Arrives Here on the Cedric and Will Go On to Washington To-day.

After an absence of four months, the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Cedric. Mrs. Bryce and Miss Ashton, a niece, accompanied him. Since he left here Mr. Bryce has visited Panama, inspected the canal work, journeyed to South America, and from there to England, where he spent some weeks before returning to assume his post in Washington.

During the voyage across the Atlantic on the Cedric Mr. Bryce spent the greater part of the time in his suite or in pacing the deck, away from where the passengers gathered. It was understood on board that the Ambassador was at work on his forthcoming book, "A History of American Economics."

The Bryces were met by Courtney Walter Bennett, British Consul General, and Andrew Carnegie. Notwithstanding the reports that Mr. Carnegie is in poor health, he looked in fine physical condition, and told Mr. Bryce that he was feeling very well. Mr. Bryce was told that it had been reported that his remission in visiting Panama was to examine the canal work for his Government, with reference to fortifications, and that he brings with him England's approval of fortifying it.

"I was much pleased and interested with everything I saw on my journey to South America," he said. "There is a wonderful sentiment for universal peace down there."

When asked about the election in England the Ambassador declined to talk politics. As to politics in this country, Mr. Carnegie nominated Mr. Taft for 1912, and predicted Republican success.

The Ambassador and his family will go to Washington to-day. With the Ambassador is William G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the late British Premier, who has been appointed Honorary Attaché of the British Embassy.

POINTS WAY TO END SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS

S. P. C. A. Thinks Women Can Help If They Will Quit Wearing Feathers for Fashion's Sake.

KILLING CHIEFLY DOWN SOUTH

Plumes Plucked from Live Egrets—Northern Winter Visitors Asked to Influence Southern Opinion.

Wealthy New Yorkers who go South every Winter can do a much better service for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals than by establishing an espionage on the negro hack drivers, if they only would, according to the New Year's bulletin of the society, to be published to-day.

The form of service suggested by the society is to aid in putting a stop to the ruthless slaughter of snowy herons and egrets. Certain Southern sections in this respect are called the "Black belt of cruelty."

"Florida, where many Northern people go each Winter," says the bulletin, "is the scene of the barbaric slaughter of the snowy herons and egrets. True, the slaughter is growing less every year, not through any diminution of the desire to kill, but because these beautiful birds are on the very verge of extinction.

"The graceful plumes which are carried by the birds at nesting time," continues the bulletin, "are still worn by women in great numbers in the North, and as long as fashion decrees it new plumes must be supplied while there are any birds left. Florida people think all Northerners favor the slaughter; consequently it is difficult to sustain public opinion locally. Northerners in Florida frequently express ignorance of the whole matter, or indifference.

"The worst phase of the butchery of the egrets has never been published. Humane readers know the mother birds are killed and the young birds drop out of the nests and die of starvation, but particulars as to how the old birds are killed are meagre. Leaflets on the subject say they are shot with small calibre rifles, but that is not correct in every instance. The most expert plume hunters say that by shooting there is danger of breaking or soiling the plumes when the birds fall off trees or from the air. Consequently they prefer to net or trap the birds and tear the plumes from the backs of their living victims, leaving them to die lingering deaths in the swamps. Often their last moments are further harassed by encounters with water-rats and snakes that lie in wait for their defenseless prey. Foxes and wildcats also run riot among the young birds, which literally fall from their nests into their jaws.

"Northern sentiment is highly regarded in Florida. If every S. P. C. A. member wintering there would quietly insist that plume hunting be abolished, it might come to pass through them more than by any other agency. Ten or fifteen years ago they could have saved whole colonies of birds. Now they can save at most a few hundred specimens, but once their persecutions are ended the egrets will slowly but surely increase again.

"In Georgia and the Carolinas the wholesale shooting of song birds, protected in the North, is widely practiced. It is an ordinary sight to see negro boys coming into the towns early in the morning carrying long strings of dead robins. The strict bird laws of the North can never count for much if the poor songsters have to face an ordeal of shot in their Winter abodes. Netting robins at their roosting grounds is also a favorite practice. Thousands are sometimes secured in a night, only the choice birds being used and the others thrown away.

"'There are millions of them,' remarked a noted robin trapper. That was the language used by the hunters who trailed the wild pigeons twenty-five years ago in Pennsylvania, New York, and other Northern States. To-day wild pigeons are as near extinction as a bird can be. The prizes offered by the American Ornithological Union in the hope of securing a nest and protecting the young have gone begging. To use the words of Prof. C. F. Hodge, Secretary of the movement, 'We have not seen so much as a feather since our search began.'

"Mourning doves, which in some Northern States are preserved by common consent by sportsmen, and repay the courtesy by diligent work against insects, are trapped by thousands in the South. So great has been the slaughter it is a wonder that any are able to fly northward in the Spring.

"The great number of influential members of our society who will so soon leave for the South can individually and collectively turn the tide if they will. The awful destruction and mutilation of the egrets can be stopped, robins can have protective laws passed for them, and larks and doves and hosts of other birds which drop in countless numbers before the shotguns will have powerful influences at work to save them. To work for the society and for humanity would add a priceless pleasure to one's Winter outing in the South."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.
12.01—196 Third Avenue; Otto Hetzer.....$100
12:10—316 East 141st St.; G. Matthews..Trifling
1:45—32 East 53d St.; J. Loghran.....Trifling
2:45—161 West 23d St.; Berlin Restaurant. None
2:55—227 East 11th St.; Ray Macy.....$10
3:20—47 Walker St.; D. & G. Mayer.....$500
4:25—139 2d Av.; Michael Ressi.....Trifling
4:30—57 E. Houston St.; C. Pugglese..None
5:05—320 Columbus Av.; G. Vayles.....$300
5:25—330 E. 116th St.; Nurses' Home, Sydenham Hospital.....$100
6:05—10th Av. & 43d St.; unknown..Trifling
10:40—467 Tremont Av.; William Hill..Trifling
10:45—117th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Columbia College.....Trifling
10:45—57-59 Lexington Av.; Van Twiller Hotel.....Trifling
10:53—44 West 43d St.; F. Sanford....Trifling
P. M.
1:05—433 East 119th St.; B. Serski.....$25
1:20—150th St. and 7th Av.; unknown..None
1:50—381 East 169th St.; H. Bedford..Trifling
5:40—357 East 87th St.; M. Lipshitz.....$50
6:38—775-777 East 169th St.; Honach & Lindenblatt.....$100
6:40—60 Columbia St.; Isaac Goldberg.Trifling
6:45—248 East 70th St.; Abraham Rooner..$5
10:45—2,498 2d Av.; H. Hardman.....$200
11:15—122 E. 130th St.; J. Lekouski....Trifling
11:45—Prince Street; John Lorello.....$500

Registered Trade Mark. *Established Half a Century.*

Annual Sale
Housekeeping Linens, Etc.
At "The Linen Store"

Beginning to-morrow, January 3rd, we shall offer at Special Sale a very attractive collection of goods at reduced and special prices. The assortment includes:

Table Cloths and Napkins,
Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Towels and Toweling,
Blankets, Quilts, Bed Spreads,
French and Domestic Lingerie,
Ladies' Hosiery and Corsets,
Ladies' Suits, Coats, Waists, etc.

Every piece is sold with the McCutcheon guarantee of reliability.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave. & 34th St. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

FIRST LINER OF NEW YEAR.

The Carmania, Last to Reach Quarantine in the Old, First to Get to Pier.

The Cunard liner Carmania, in from Mediterranean ports, had the distinction of being the last boat to come to anchor in Quarantine in the old year, and the first out of Quarantine in the new year. The Carmania left Quarantine about 9 yesterday morning, but she took some time in getting alongside her pier. She brought 1,096 steerage passengers. Because it is a holiday on Ellis Island, they will have to remain on board until to-morrow.

Among the passengers was a troupe of thirty-two Sicilian actors on their way to Havana, Cuba. With the company travels Miss E. M. Palmer, who has undertaken the task of instructing the troupe in English. G. Cecchini, the manager, said that Charles Frohman had promised an engagement as soon as the company becomes proficient in English.

The five-year-old son of Mrs. E. Molnar, a passenger, died of pneumonia at 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve, and was buried at 4 o'clock Christmas morning.

Christmas was celebrated on the vessel. Trees were set up in the first and second cabins, and presents were distributed to every child on board.

HE WANTS A POLISH WIFE.

California Contractor Offers to Wed a Masquerading Newark Girl.

The police of Newark, N. J., have received a letter from a Polish contractor at Oakland, Cal., offering to marry Katie Netuwski, the 19-year-old Polish girl who was picked up by the police of the Third Precinct Station on Dec. 16 dressed in boy's clothes. Desk Sergeant Luke Forsyth of the Third Precinct Station received the letter late Saturday afternoon. It is signed by "F. Chinell," and is written on the stationery of the Argentine Concrete Paving Company, of which he is manager and proprietor.

Dear Sir: I will send the ticket for the fare from Newark to Oakland, Cal., for Katie Netuwski, the homeless girl, if she is willing to come here. I am a middle-aged man, a native of Poland, contractor, all alone, no wife or children, and I intend to get married to a Polish woman. They are very good housekeepers. I don't know any Polish women in this city, and I feel sorry for the poor girl. Respectfully,

F. CHINELL.

The writer gives his address as 1,251 Sixty-third Street, west of San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, Cal. Newspaper clippings of the girl's escapade were inclosed in the letter. When she was arraigned before Judge Hahn on Dec. 17, he committed her to the Essex County Jail for ten days on a charge of vagrancy. The Judge informed County Probation Officer Gascoyne of the girl's circumstances. Through his efforts he had the girl placed in the House of Detention, where she had her Christmas dinner.

The day after Christmas she bade the other prisoners good-bye to make her home with a woman in Orange, who had informed the Bureau of Associated Charities that she would give the girl employment and a good home. The association provided her with an outfit of girl's clothes and she was taken to her new home. Her services were not up to the expectations of her new mistress, and the latter notified the probation officer that she must be removed. Yesterday she was returned to the House of Detention.

TELLS HOW X-SCIENCE CURES

Lecturer for the Mother Church Talks About It in Carnegie Hall.

The difference between healing bodily ills through hypnotism and by means of the principles of Christian Science was explained yesterday to Christian Scientists in Carnegie Hall by Hermann S. Hering, one of the best-known lecturers of the Mother Church.

"The difference between the method of healing through mental suggestion, or hypnotism, and that of the divine mind, the Christ healing, must be clearly seen," said Prof. Hering.

"When the effort is made to heal by suggestion, the operator endeavors by means of mental manipulation to make the patient believe that he is not sick. He attempts to change the belief, but the cause of disease remains and in time manifests itself even in worse forms. The patient is no better off; he has not risen in the scale of being; he has no more manhood, or moral courage, and does not know any more about God and His Christ than before.

"The true Christian Scientist reflects the divine mind, stands on the basis of God, man and the universe as spirit and spiritual, as love and its manifestation, as mind and its ideas—perfect and harmonious. Hence he understands the unreality of matter and evil and knows that man is not sick, but that the patient is simply suffering from a false mesmeric belief. From that standpoint he proceeds to correct the errors of belief with the truth of being."

Olive Oil Drinkers

Have Firm Flesh, Perfect Digestion and Clear Complexions.

Take a teaspoonful of pure olive oil each day before meals. You will soon realize that you are deriving great benefit. But be sure you take

CHIRIS
pronounced SHERIS
Olive Oil

Not only is it the most delicious of all olive oils, but it is the purest and richest in pure food values. It is the first pressing of selected French olives, bottled in France.

Send 10c. for a trial bottle and our pamphlet, "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil."

C. G. EULER, United States Agent for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France
Dept. E, 18 Platt Street, New York.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Louis N. Parker's Comedy of Happiness,
POMANDER WALK
From first to last you are pleased, or nothing on this earth can please you.—Tribune.

ASKS STATE INQUIRY INTO VIVISECTION

The S. P. C. A. Acts on Advices That Cruelty Is Being Practiced in the Guise of Experiment.

WANTS STATE SUPERVISION

Committee Sent to Dix to Ask Him to Include the Matter In His Message to the Legislature.

Recent "mutilation of dumb animals under the name of animal experimentation" has been so cruel, according to a statement published yesterday by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that the society has decided to ask for an investigation by the State. At the December meeting of the society's Board of Managers this preamble and resolution were adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was created by the late Henry Bergh for the purpose of preventing all forms of physical cruelty to dumb creatures, no matter by whom committed or how concealed under the guise of beneficial results; and

Whereas, We recognize the duty incumbent upon us to carry on his humane and merciful work in the spirit in which he pursued it, and to that end we should try to detect and punish all violations or evasions of the laws and ordinances for the protection of animals; and

Whereas, We are now advised that acts of cruelty under the name of "Animal Experimentation" are being performed in this city and other places in this State, nominally for the benefit of science and the humane race, the acts involving such mutilation and suffering on the part of the animals treated as to demand that the alleged good obtained thereby should be clearly and undeniably demonstrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this society to draw public attention to this especial field of alleged cruelty, to cause the same to be investigated by the State authorities, and thereafter to try to secure the passage of legislation which, while not prohibiting entirely such animal experimentation, shall penalize all acts which are properly characterized as cruel, and in the interest of humanity shall surround the practice with proper limitations, and shall place it under the supervision and control of the State.

Gen. Hawkins and the Committee on Vivisection were directed to wait on Gov. Dix to ask him to include in his message to the Legislature some suggestions for the supervision of vivisection.

Leader in General Advertising

In 1910, The New York Times surpassed all New York newspapers in the volume of advertising six days in the week (Wants excluded). The Times published 5,278,618 lines of advertisements under the classifications of Dry Goods, Books, Financial, Insurance, leading Railroad and Steamship Cos., Amusements, Automobiles, Hotels and Restaurants.

The New York Times rejects all objectionable advertisements, and welcomes information from its readers in aid of its efforts to maintain the integrity of its advertising columns.

The net paid daily circulation of The New York Times greatly exceeds 200,000 copies, and its daily city sales exceed the combined sales of four other morning newspapers, while the uniform purchasing power of its circulation surpasses that of any combination of newspapers in the world.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.

HIPPODROME Entire Block, 6th Av., 43-44th Sts. Evs. at 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats $1.00. The International Cup | Ballet of Niagara | The Earthquake | 12 New Circus Acts

HACKETT 42d, W. of B'way. **TO-NIGHT** AT 8:15. A New Farcical Comedy, **OVER NIGHT**

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30. "Best Farce in Ten Years."—Eve. Mail. **BABY MINE**

William Collier's Comedy Thea. 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:20. **WILLIAM COLLIER** in I'll Be Hanged If I Do.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs., 8:00. Matinee To-day 2:15. Last Week MRS. **LESLIE CARTER** in "Two Women."

Beg. Monday, Jan. 9 (Seats Thurs.) **THE DEEP PURPLE** A New Play. By Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. LEW FIELDS' **THE MIDNIGHT SONS**

CASINO B'way & 39. **TO-NIGHT** at 8:00 Sharp. Beginning HARRY CONOR **MARRIAGE A LA CARTE** EMMY WEHLEN

Nazimova's **39th St.** Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. **WE CAN'T BE AS BAD AS ALL THAT**
A New Play by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
Rises to climax which has dramatic thrill.—Louis de Foe, World.
Excellently staged and well acted.—Adolph Klauber, Times.
Full of clever dramatic touches—admirably acted.—Herald.
The play will probably be considered the strongest that Henry Arthur Jones has put forward since "Mrs. Dane's Defence."—Arthur Warren, Tribune.
The play was admirably acted.—Sun.
Sure to be as popular as "Mrs. Dane's Defence."—Telegram.
Of the popular success of the representation there can be no doubt.—J. Rankin Towse, Post.
The play should obtain decided success.—Bliss, Mail.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, bet. B'y & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30. Charles Klein's New Play, **THE GAMBLERS** with George Nash.

Lew Fields' **HERALD SQ.** B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. **LULU GLASER** in THE GIRL AND THE KAISER.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. **MARIE CAHILL** in JUDY FORGOT.

BROADWAY THEATRE B'way and 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OPENING—MATINEE TO-DAY 2.15.
AN ALL STAR CAST REVIVAL
Of Edwin Milton Royle's Famous Play,
THE SQUAW MAN
With
DUSTIN FARNUM.....as.....Jim Carston
GEORGE FAWCETT (original).....as.....Big Bill
THEODORE ROBERTS (original).....as.....Tabywana
W. S. HART (original).....as.....Cash Hawkins
CHRYSTAL HERNE.....as.....Diana
ERNEST LAMBERT.....as.....Sir John Applegate
ROSALIND COGHLAN.....as.....Nat-U-Ritch
CHARLES ABBE.....as.....
ELMER GRANDIN.....as.....Nick The Bar
THOMAS J. McGRANE.....as.....The S

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. **Ethel Barrymore** TRELAWNY OF THE "WELLS"

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. **MISS BILLIE BURKE** in SUZANNE

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **ANNIE RUSSELL** in the New Play, THE IMPOSTOR.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Last Week. **THE FOOLISH VIRGIN** with MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL Jan. 16th—MAUDE ADAMS in CHANTECLER.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 3 Mats. this Week—To-day, Wed. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents. **BLANCHE BATES** in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **WM. GILLETTE** SECRET SERVICE

BIJOU 30th St., B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. **ZELDA SEARS** in **THE NEST EGG** LAST WEEK.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL NEW YEAR MAT. TO-DAY. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz in **MADAME SHERRY**

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Special —FRIDAY, JAN. 13, AT 1 P. M.— MARCUS MAYER TESTIMONIAL SALE OF SEATS | A MONSTER PROGRAMME ARRANGED BY THE MANAGERS OF THIS CITY. TO-MORROW AT THE BOX OFFICE.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Overture, 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. "GALES OF LAUGHTER AND BEWITCHING DANCES."—Telegram. CHRISTIE **MACDONALD** in THE **SPRING MAID** Seats on Sale for Jan., Feb., and March.

NEW YORK B'way and 43th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee, Saturday, 2:15. SPECIAL NEW YEAR MAT. TO-DAY. Mlle. EMMA TRENTINI in **Naughty Marietta** By Victor Herbert and Rida Johnson Young. WITH ORVILLE HARROLD.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT **GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD**

Joe Weber's, B'way 29th, Mat. TO-DAY. **ALMA** WHERE DO YOU LIVE? with TRULY SHATTUCK and JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. Mat. T'dy. | **THE GIRL IN THE TAXI** With CARTER DEHAVEN

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S **GLOBE** Broadway & 46th St | Eves. 8:15 Matinee Sat. only 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FIRST NIGHT. **ELSIE JANIS** in THE SLIM PRINCESS with JOSEPH CAWTHORNE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL In response to the numerous requests Will **KITTY CHEATHAM** Give Another SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL FRIDAYS Jan. 6-13, 20 and 27 at 3:30 o'cl. **BEATRICE HERFORD** in her original monologues.

BURTON HOLMES
5 SUNDAY EVES., CARNEGIE HALL
5 MONDAY MATS. | LYCEUM THEATRE | ALL NEW
5 TUESDAY MATS.
Munich & Bavaria.....Jan. 15 16 17
Passion Play, 1910.....Jan. 22 23 24
Prague & Bohemia.....Jan. 29 30 31
Motoring in Germany....Feb. 5 6 7
Twice Around the World..Feb. 12 13 14
SALE COURSE TICKETS. **WED., JAN. 4**
Closes Wed., Jan. 11—POPULAR PRICES.
—MAIL ORDERS NOW—

THE NEW THEATRE Cent. P. W. | Phone 62d-63d Sts. | 8800 Col. Mat. To-day at 2; also To-night, Wed. & Thurs. Evgs. 8:30; Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. Wilhelm Meyer-Forster's Romantic Drama, **OLD HEIDELBERG**

Tuesday and Friday Evgs. at 8:30. Pinero's Powerful Drama, **THE THUNDERBOLT**

SATURDAY NIGHT, 8:15 (Premier)—Cosmo Gordon-Lennox and Robert Hichens' Comedy, **VANITY FAIR** (Based on Thackeray's Novel).

Next Week: Vanity Fair will be given at all performances. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2; Sat. 2:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. Maurice Maeterlinck's **THE BLUE BIRD** "The Blue Bird for Happiness." Original Cast.

PALACE AUTO SHOW American & Foreign Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Aeroplanes. Morning, Afternoon and Evening every day this week. Admission 50 cents. Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 43d St.

ICE SKATING TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY IN ALL WEATHERS. 3 SESSIONS DAILY. NEW ICE AND MILITARY BAND AT EVERY SESSION. ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th STR. & COLUMBUS AVE. Adm. 50c.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. W. 34th St. Ev. 25c-$1. Daily Mat. 15c-50c. Andrew Mack, Della Fox and 12 others.

Hammerstein's Victoria. 42d St. Daily Mat. VALESKA SURATT & CO. of 15, MORTON & MOORE and 12 others.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day, Spec'l Matinee at 1, Last Time this Season. Parsifal. Mme. Fremstad; MM. Burrian, Amato, Witherspoon, Goritz, Hinshaw, Cond., Hertz.
To-night at 8, Faust. Mmes. Farrar, Mambourg, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Rothier, Gilly, Cond., Podesti. Foll'd by Divert't. Pavlowa-Mordkin.
Wed. Evg. at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Mmes. Weidt, Homer; MM. Burrian, Soomer, Hinckley, Reiss, Hinshaw, Hall. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Evg. at 8, Girl of the Golden West. Mmes. Destinn, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, Reiss, de Segurola, Bada, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Foll'd by Divert't. Pavlowa-Mordkin.
Fri. Aft'n at 2:30, Pop. Price Matinee, Haensel und Gretel. Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Wickham, Case, Snelling; MM. Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Foll'd by Divert't Arabian Nights with Pavlowa-Mordkin.
Fri. Evg. at 8, Il Trovatore. Mmes. Rappold, Homer; MM. Slezak, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Podesti. New Divert't Pavlowa-Mordkin.
Sat. Aft'n at 2, Romeo et Juliette. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Smirnoff, Rothier, Gilly, Hinckley, Bada. Cond., Podesti. Foll'd by Divert't Pavlowa-Mordkin.
Sat. Evg. at 8, Spec'l Perf'ce Aida. Mmes. Rappold, Claessens; MM. Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Rossi, Audisio. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. Evg., Tannhauser. Mmes. Morena, Fremstad; MM. Slezak, Soomer, Witherspoon, Hall, Hinshaw, Gunther. Cond., Hertz.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.
To-morrow Evg. at 8, Cav. Rusticana. Mmes. Morena, Flahaut, Mattfeld; MM. Martin, Frascona. Foll'd by Pagliacci. Mme. Gluck; MM. Caruso, Scotti, Bada, Reschiglian. Cond., Podesti. Divert't Pavlowa-Mordkin.
WEBER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-DAY at 2:30
THIRD ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor,
and
BEN GREET PLAYERS
Seats, 50 cts. to $2. 3 W. 34 St. & Box Office.

PHILHARMONIC
—SOCIETY OF NEW YORK—
GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 3, 8:15, With Edmond **CLEMENT** And The MacDowell Chorus.
Enesco Suite—Debussy Iberia—Bizet L'Arlesienne Suite—Chabrier Ode to Music & Espana. 50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Same Program B'klyn Next Sunday Aft. GADSKI-WAGNER PROGRAM N. Y., Jan. 10-13

THE NEW THEATRE **SYMPHONY**
Society of New York.
NEXT FRIDAY AFT., JAN. 6, AT 3:30.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
MME. YOLANDA MERO, Pianist.
BRAHMS' Symphony No. 4; Piano Concerto A major, LISZT, etc., etc.
Tickets 50c. to $2. Box Office & 1 West 34th St., Room 611.

Carnegie Hall. Tues. Aft., Jan. 24, 2:30. Seat Sale Opens To-day for the LAST SONG RECITAL BY MME. **SEMBRICH**
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin). $1 to $2.50. Management Loudon